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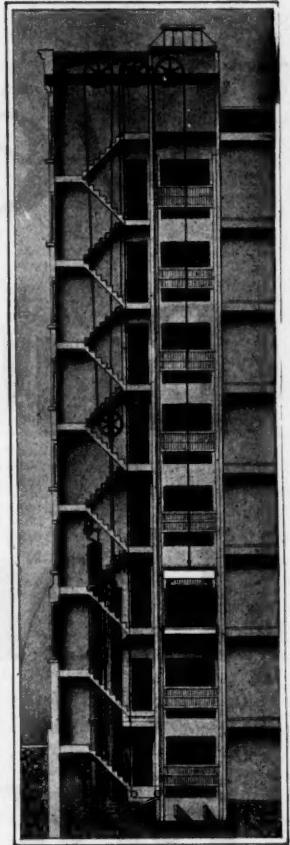
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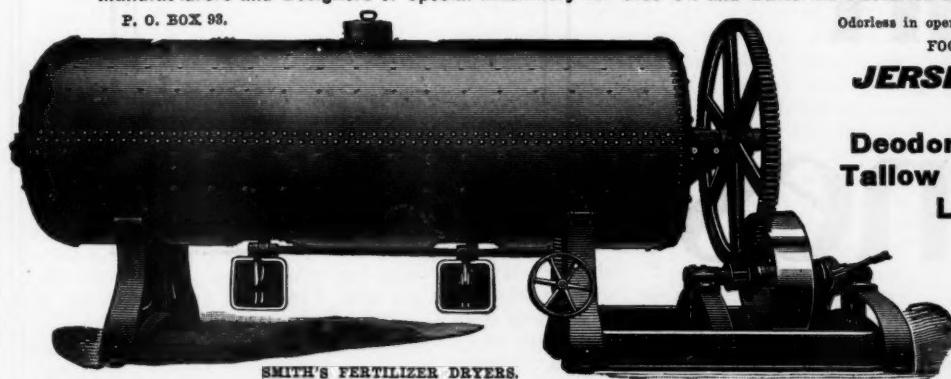
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 48.

New York and Chicago, June 21, 1913.

No. 25.

OLEO INVESTIGATION FALLS FLAT.

After a noisy demonstration lasting several months, participated in by everybody from a federal judge down to the sensational newspapers, the charges of fraud against Chicago oleomargarine manufacturers for alleged evasion of tax payments have finally been admitted to be groundless. Though it manifested an eager desire to indict somebody, the federal grand jury which spent months on the case was finally compelled to report that the oleomargarine manufacturers "made a complete presentation of the facts to the revenue agents," and that "no charge of fraud can be made against these manufacturers."

The whole case rested on a question of whether certain oil was artificially colored or not, because an ingredient used in refining the oil, and which gave a yellow color to the product, was not eliminated. Its presence was shown to be an accident, and not intentional. The oleomargarine manufacturers had nothing whatever to do with it, and contended all along that their product was not artificially colored and should not pay the tax.

MEAT EXPORTS KEEP ON LOSING.

Official reports of exports of meat and dairy products for the month of May show that the total value of such exports for the month was \$136,745 less than for the same month a year ago. For the eleven months of the fiscal year the falling off was more than eight million dollars as compared to a year ago.

Exports of meat animals for May were nearly \$100,000 less in value than for May a year ago, while for the eleven months the total value of such exports was only \$909,173, as compared to \$8,722,054 a year ago. This is a startling discrepancy, and indicates plainly the shortage which exists in our meat supplies.

Exports in May as compared to a year ago were greater as to lard, oleo oil and cured pork, but there were heavy decreases in all meats. For the eleven month period there were decreases in every item, the heaviest being in hams, lard and oleo oil.

(Continued on page 21.)

PACKERS' STRIKE BROKEN UP.

The strike of packinghouse employees at St. Joseph, Mo., came to nothing. Workmen were brought from other plants of the companies affected, and operations were continued as usual.

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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT MADE TO COVER MEATS

Will Enable Government to Regulate Distributing End of Trade

By a government order issued this week the terms of the federal food and drugs act were extended to cover meats and meat products. Technically, this places the meat industry under the supervision and regulation of the authorities enforcing both the meat inspection act and the food and drugs act. Practically, it may mean little other than to make possible a more effective supervision over meat products after they have left the packers' hands and are in distributing and retail channels.

The meat inspection act and the food and drugs act were passed at the same time. In order to prevent conflict of authority, enforcement of the meat inspection act was put under the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, and enforcement of the food and drugs act under the Bureau of Chemistry, domestic meats being exempted from the terms of the latter act for that reason.

The regulations under the meat inspection act are believed to be more complete and fully as stringent as those under the food act. The meat inspection service is at least ten times as extensive and thorough as the food inspection service. More than three million dollars a year are spent for its operation, while less than half a million is expended on the entire food law machinery.

It is the general opinion that nothing could well be more stringent than the existing meat inspection, and that the extension of the food law to cover meats also will be superfluous so far as the regulation of inspected establishments and their products are concerned. It will enable the government, however, to regulate meats and meat products which have left the packer's hands and have passed into the distributing trade or into the possession of retailers.

Other effects of this extension order remain to be developed. How the two bureaus will avoid conflict in their operations will be a question somewhat difficult of solution. There is also the question of registration and serial number under the food act. Whether meat establishments will be required to put a food law serial number as well as a meat inspection number on their labels remains to be decided. It is believed that no such requirement will be made, as it is entirely unnecessary.

Making a Sensation of It.

Announcement of the extension of the food

law to cover meats was made by the press agent of the Department of Agriculture in a "story" which he prepared in advance for the newspapers and trade press, and which had a tinge of the typical sensational newspaper style. Even the headlines were supplied, such as this: "Government Gains Powerful Means of Regulating Traffic in Spoiled Meats." The tone of the entire statement would tend to mislead the uninformed reader into the belief that the meat inspection was not adequate, and that it was necessary to extend the food law regulations to cover the gap. The meat trade knows this to be untrue.

The basic facts in the official announcement were of course correct, and the opinion of the Attorney General, on which the action was based, was one which will be concurred in by the trade. The Department of Agriculture's announcement, which will give an idea of the action taken and the situation as it stands, is in part as follows:

On motion of Secretary Houston, acting under a far-reaching opinion of the Attorney-General, the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Commerce joined with the Department of Agriculture in putting domestic meat and meat food products for the first time fully under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. For the first time, therefore, manufacturers of meat foods will now be required to comply with the Food and Drugs Act as well as the Meat Inspection Law.

This action was taken by revoking Regulation 39 of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Act, which was adopted October 17, 1906, and since that time has specifically exempted meats and meat food products and their producers from the operation of the Food and Drugs Act. Owing to this regulation, now revoked, the Department of Agriculture hitherto has been effectually prevented from proceeding against manufacturers of meat foods under the Pure Food Law, or ordering seizures and prosecutions for misbranding or adulteration of domestic meats.

The revocation of Regulation 39 resulted from the fact that Secretary Houston could not understand why meat and meat food products were not a food in the sense of the Food and Drugs Act, or why the Department of Agriculture could not seize bad meat or adulterated or misbranded meat once it had entered interstate commerce. He, therefore, requested an opinion from the Attorney General in a letter in part as follows:

"I am informed that up to the present time meats and meat food products have been practically exempted from the operation of the Food and Drugs Act on account of Regulation 39 of the Rules and Regulations made by the three Secretaries for the

(Continued on page 22.)

June 21, 1913.

STOP DEPLETION OF THE SOUTH'S BEEF SUPPLY

Warning Against Indiscriminate Selling Off of Female Cattle

During the past twelve months cattle buyers have been active in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida purchasing cattle to be shipped to the Middle Western markets as either "canners" or "stockers." The prices paid for "canners" during this period have been so high that thousands of cows and heifers have gone to the shambles which should have been retained on the farms for breeding purposes. This is especially noticeable when the receipts of southern cattle at the St. Louis market for the last twelve months are compared with those for any previous period of similar length. The receipts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana cattle at that market have almost doubled during this period.

Since the first of February buyers from the farms and ranches of the West have been scouring the Gulf States in search of breeding stock. A few years ago this class of cattle would have been scorned by the Western ranchman as breeding stock, but with the shortage of cows for breeding purposes the ranchers are glad to get these cheap cows, to which they will breed good beef bulls. The halfbreeds resulting from this mating make fairly desirable beef animals.

Several thousand cattle have already been sent from these States to Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and some of them are said to have been shipped as far as Montana. Recently there were perhaps more cattle unloaded at one time in Birmingham, Ala., for feed, water, and rest while en route to the western ranges than have ever been seen in that place before in one day.

Georgia and Florida are sending out thousands of these native southern cattle at the present time at prices ranging from \$15 to \$23 a head for mature animals. A shipment of 40 carloads of cattle was recently made from Osceola County, Fla., in one day. They were shipped to Kansas via Oklahoma City. The cattle were dipped in arsenical solution before loading, to free them of ticks, and were to be dipped again on arrival at Oklahoma City before going above the Federal quarantine line.

Do Not Look Far Enough Ahead.

Some people of the South seem glad that these cattle are being shipped out, as the number of scrub cattle is being reduced and the South will get better cattle as a result. They do not look far enough ahead, however, or they would see that if the shortage of cattle is such as to cause buyers to come from the far West to buy these scrub cattle for breeding purposes, the chances of Southern farmers refilling their pastures with good cattle are indeed small, for where are these good breeding cattle to come from at a reasonable price? The best and most profitable way of getting good cattle throughout the South is to breed up the native cattle by the use of purebred bulls, and by castrating all scrub bulls at an early age.

The South is especially adapted to raising cattle, because of the long grazing season, the enormous areas of cheap land much of which is now lying idle, the great variety of pasture grasses and legumes which grow luxuriantly on all soils, and because of the mild winters in that region.

If the Western ranchman can afford to pay Southern farmers good prices for cows, pay the high freight rates to the West, stand the losses which naturally occur during shipping thin cattle such long distances, also bear the losses due to a change of climatic conditions, and then make money on them, why cannot the Southern farmer who already owns the cattle as well as the grazing lands, and who needs the manure upon the soils, keep this stock on the farm and secure the increased profits? He can if he will free his cattle of ticks, increase the efficiency of his pastures by planting mixtures of lespedeza, bur clover, white clover or perhaps melilotus, alsike clover and redtop over his pasture lands; and by raising more hays and forage crops for wintering his stock and finishing them for market.

Fattening Beef on Cottonseed Cake.

The surplus cattle can then be fattened by feeding cottonseed cake on grass, or grazing fields of velvet beans while feeding some concentrate; or they can be finished in the dry lot during the winter months. For winter feeding no roughage has proven more valuable than silage, as the addition of it to a feeding ration invariably increases the size of the daily gains and reduces their cost, thereby making greater profits. The quality and the quantity of silage which can be produced on some of these cheap lands cannot be surpassed by the high-priced lands of the corn belt, whereas the cost of producing it is far less because of the cheap labor.

The farmers of the South are therefore urged to discontinue this wholesale shipping of their female cattle to other States, to free the pastures of the cattle tick, and to increase the number and quality of their cattle by the use of purebred beef bulls. The progeny will not only grow faster and make larger and better cattle, but will be far more profitable to raise and to feed than are the natives. The soils will be increased in fertility by the manure, which gives such profitable returns when applied to the cotton crop and puts vegetable matter into the soil. The amount of commercial fertilizer necessary to produce a crop will be reduced and a more bountiful yield will be produced.

Literature regarding methods of feeding cattle in the South and eradicating the cattle ticks may be obtained from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Southern farmers are also advised to consult the Department's county farm demonstration agents.

TO LESSEN BREAKAGE OF EGGS.

To reduce the enormous breakage of eggs in transit, which yearly causes a loss of millions of dollars to producers, and raises the price of eggs for consumers, the United States Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Chemistry, is conducting extensive experiments to determine the safest manner of packing eggs for long and short shipment by rail.

The waste from the breakage of eggs in New York City alone in 1909 was over 137,

804,768 eggs, or over 11½ million dozens, out of a total consumption in 1909 of 127,689,600 dozens of eggs. In other words, about 9 per cent. of all eggs received in New York were cracked, and of these a large number were unfit for food use.

The egg supply of large cities, and particularly New York, has to come from a long distance, because, according to the 13th Census, the Middle Atlantic States in 1909 sold only about 110,000,000 dozen eggs, or not enough to supply New York alone if every egg had been sent to that point. For the Eastern coast cities the distant corn districts are practically the sole source of supply, because the hen does not have to scratch so hard for a living in the corn field as she does where grain is scarce. Increasing consumption of eggs adds to the distance from which eggs must come, and makes the safe shipment of this valuable food product more and more essential.

The Bureau of Chemistry regards the investigation of the methods of preventing egg breakage as particularly important because the many millions of dozens of eggs now broken in shipment naturally tend to keep the price of this valuable food higher than if there were no breakage, or breakage were materially reduced. The Bureau, through the Food Research Laboratory, is now engaged in shipping eggs handled in different ways on long journeys to different points in the United States, and is carefully noting their condition on receipt at their destination.

Shippers, railroad men, and commission men are co-operating heartily with the investigators of the government, through their joint conference committee composed of representatives from the National Butter, Egg & Poultry Association, the Traffic Managers' Association of Chicago, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The situation is growing very acute, because the railroads are claiming that their damage losses are such as to make the carrying of eggs an unprofitable commercial proposition. The shippers and consignees have large sums of money tied up in claims and litigation with the roads. If the Department of Agriculture succeeds, as it hopes to do, in devising a successful method of shipping eggs, it will contribute importantly to the poultry industry, in which the hen produces food worth half a billion dollars annually.

NO COLORED OLEO IN PENN.

The Pennsylvania law establishing a color standard for oleomargarine which bars the sale of the colored product in that State has been passed and signed by Governor Tener. It makes no difference whether the color is natural or artificial, it is prohibited. The measure was prepared and put through by the butter interests, and State Food Commissioner James Foust, who represents them, says he will enforce it at once.

The terms of the law relating to color are as follows: "For the purposes of this act, oleomargarine, butterine or similar substance shall be deemed to look like, be in resemblance or imitation of butter of a shade of yellow when it has a tint or shade containing more than one and six-tenths degrees of yellow or of yellow and red collectively, but with an excess of yellow over red as measured in the terms of the Loribund tintometer scale or its equivalent."

BOLL WEEVIL DISCUSSION APPROACHES A CRISIS

Losers May Sue for Damage Caused By Bad Expert Advice

The boll weevil problem is—or should be—important a question to the cottonseed products trade as it is to the cotton planter. The boll weevil advance continues steadily. If not checked it will ultimately ravage every acre of cotton in the United States. The problem is one that should interest the food trades also, as the increasing value of the edible products of the cottonseed is coming to be recognized.

Those in the cottonseed products field are familiar with the controversy between advocates of early and late planting as means of eradicating the boll weevil. A chief champion of the late planting method is J. W. Vogler, manager of the Sonia Cotton Oil company of Alexandria, La., and himself an extensive cotton planter. Mr. Vogler has been engaged in a controversy with the government experts for nearly ten years, and he has not hesitated to adopt striking and sometimes spectacular methods to achieve results and attract attention.

Mr. Vogler claims that his experiments for nine years have proved conclusively that late cotton produced the fewest weevils. The government has persisted in its advice to farmers to plant cotton early, until just recently, when a bulletin was issued which apparently indicates a complete reversal in the attitude of the Department of Agriculture. And yet almost at the same time with the issuance of this bulletin, Secretary Houston wrote to Mr. Vogler reaffirming the Department's position in favor of early planting. This alleged inconsistency yet remains to be explained.

It is somewhat startling to have Mr. Vogler threaten, as he does in his latest statement, that if the Government does not recede from its position of giving what he claims is harmful advice to cotton planters on the boll weevil subject, he will begin suit against the Government to recover damage suffered by reason of such advice. He contends that those who have suffered through boll weevil ravages because of following government directions as to planting are as much entitled to reimbursement as were those who had their cotton seized by the Government during the Civil War.

Mr. Vogler quotes the most recent contradictory government declarations on the boll weevil question, and reviews the situation to date, in a statement in which he says:

Mr. Vogler's Latest Statement.

Alexandria, La., June 14, 1913.

Editor The National Provisioner:

"Something is rotten in the State of Denmark!" This quotation from Shakespeare came involuntarily to my mind when I received Circular Letter No. 447, published from Washington, D. C., on April 8, 1913, by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture to its agents and demonstrators in the boll-weevil territory, advising them under paragraph 5, as follows: "Delay planting until all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm enough to produce rapid germination and growth. Extra early or extra late planting is not recommended."

And almost at the same time came Secretary Houston's letter of March 31, 1913, in which that gentleman through his private secretary informed me: "The matter has been very fully considered by the Department on many different occasions and with

its present knowledge the Department believes that early planting is the proper procedure to follow in combating the boll weevil."

Comparisons are indeed odious, but they become decidedly more so when you consider that they refer not to something that was rotten in the State of Denmark, but to something that is rotten today in your own Government. In this particular instance the comparison refers to a statement from the highest authority of the Department of Agriculture, again promulgating that "*Early planting is the proper procedure* to follow in combating the boll-weevil," and to instructions, emanating from a Bureau that is supposed to be subordinate to that highest authority, conveying the meaning that "*Late planting is the proper procedure* to follow in combating the boll-weevil."

To be more specific, it refers to the problem to which I have given nine years of careful study, whether cotton under boll-weevil conditions should be planted early, as Secretary Houston still seems to contend, or whether it should be planted late, as the Bureau of Plant Industry, now, for the first time in twenty years, seems to instruct its agents and demonstrators.

To sift this matter still further down, it refers to the question whether the interests of the cotton producer are better subserved by breeding up the greatest number of weevils, which can be brought about only by early planting, or whether his interests are better subserved by producing the most cotton, which can be done only by late planting. In short, it refers to the production of either boll-weevils or cotton!

Government Advice Was Wrong and Ruinous.

Ever since July 15, 1905, when I presented to the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, in Houston, Texas, a carefully prepared statement, showing the comparative propagation of weevils caused by early planting in 1904 and by late planting in 1905, I have been as thoroughly convinced as I am today that the Department's advice to plant early was wrong and ruinous, and that the reasonably late planting of cotton, say between May 1st and 15th, is the only proper procedure to follow in combating the weevil and to produce the most cotton.

If the Department of Agriculture at that time had instructed their agents, as they seem to do today to "delay planting," etc., and "extra early or extra late planting is not recommended," I would have been highly gratified and satisfied with similar instructions, as they are promulgating today; but when you consider that officials have persistently ignored, opposed and even ridiculed my best efforts to bring about better conditions in the cotton growing industry, I resent their today's instructions, although they vindicate my views on this matter in toto and convict every early-planting expert of any and all crimes that I have ever accused them of being guilty, as ambiguous and misleading, entirely insufficient to correct their self-acknowledged error of twenty years' standing.

Their today's instructions to "delay planting, etc." are *ambiguous* because they are similar to their previous instructions, "plant as early as the season will permit;" *misleading*, because they convey the idea that their previous instructions to plant early were changed to "plant late" merely for climatic reasons; *insufficient*, because the proper time to plant cotton is indicated in them again with as much vagueness as to admit March planting as readily as May planting; and because their today's instructions are evidently intended only for their agents and demonstrators.

If it really should be the desire of the Department of Agriculture to deal from now on honestly with the cotton planter in this problem, they should certainly give their new instructions as much publicity as they have ever given to their previous ruinous instructions

during the last twenty years. Their instructions to plant early, for instance, were constantly and incessantly proclaimed by their agents from the house tops, published in almost every newspaper in the South and disseminated by thousands of bulletins with the most emphatic threat to everybody that, if the planting is not done early, no crop could be expected, etc.

What Actual Experiments Show.

If it really should be the desire of the Department of Agriculture to tell to those who are most interested in the solution of this problem, the farmers, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, their new instructions should not hide the real reason for changing their advice "to plant early" into that "to plant late," and leave those who should accidentally get hold of them under the impression that this change was made for climatic reasons only, because early planted cotton does not produce rapid germination and growth, they should frankly tell them that early planting is no longer recommended because, in accordance with the most exhaustive experiment on weevil hibernation and emergence on record, published in 1909, it was found:

That cotton planted on May 15th wipes out all weevils except 4.

That cotton planted on May 1st wipes out all weevils except 44.

That cotton planted on April 15th wipes out all weevils except 263.

That cotton planted on April 1st wipes out all weevils except 659.

That cotton planted on March 15th wipes out all weevils except 1042.

That cotton planted on March 1st wipes out all weevils except 1334.

That the 1334 weevils with March 1st planting propagate up to Sept. 15th into 43,506,558,144 weevils; the 1042 weevils with March 15th into 17,025,381,707 weevils; the 659 weevils with April 1st into 679,518,404 weevils; the 263 weevils with April 15th into 231,984,638 weevils; the 44 weevils with May 1st into 12,855,277 weevils; the 4 weevils with May 15th into 43,834 weevils.

And that the 43,506,558,144 weevils produce a damage to cotton of \$13,632,057.01; the 17,025,381,707 weevils produce a damage of \$5,334,621.21; the 679,518,404 weevils produce a damage of \$212,961.10; the 231,984,638 weevils produce a damage of \$72,690.20; the 12,855,277 weevils produce a damage of \$4,041.74; the 43,834 weevils produce a damage of \$13.73.

These three carefully prepared tables give the exact proportion of weevils and weevil damage produced by the different periods of planting stated, and furnish the only real reason for the rather belated change in the Department's advice from "early planting" to "late planting."

They also show and again prove the correctness of my contention for late planting, so consistently proclaimed and maintained for almost a decade, in spite of all the unreasoned opposition of so-called experts, who even now, after they stand convicted of the blackest, most fiendish and inhuman crime by which they, in the name of Science, wantonly and with malice aforethought have for a period of over twenty years robbed and cheated the cotton planter out of that to which his hard and strenuous labor was justly entitled, a fair and remunerative crop, seem to object to the Department's instructions to the farmer as to when to plant his cotton. Their objection in this respect can have no other purpose but to hide and prevent the official exposure of their crime, in order to save their reputation.

A Compromise Between Right and Wrong.

I wish every reader of this pamphlet would write to the Department of Agriculture for a copy of Circular Letter No. 447, published by the Bureau of Plant Industry on April 8, 1913.

I consider it a careless makeshift of novices, a compromise between right and wrong, a document unworthy of honest officials, a positive proof of the most trifling indifference displayed by our Department of Agriculture

(Continued on page 30.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

ANNATTO COLORING MATTER.

A Western subscriber asks this question:

CURING AND SMOKING MEATS.

A pork packer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you tell me what causes smoked meats to lose their bright color after they have been out of the smokehouse a few days? Is there anything I can use to brighten the color, or to keep it bright? If it is in the curing, please give me the remedy.

The best packers do not use anything to obtain the bright appearance of smoked meats, except proper care and attention in curing, washing, soaking, drying, smoking and cooling the meats. First, clean pickle and receptacles are used; the salt, sugar and saltpeter are free from impurities, and the pickle is strained and filtered. When the meats are cured they are drained well, then soaked the proper length of time, according to the strength of the pickle used, the length of time in pickle and the average weight of the meats. Then a thorough washing and trimming up is gone through with and a thorough draining before applying the smoke. There should be a free circulation of smoke and a well-ventilated storage for the finished meats.

Meats thus handled will be bright and attractive. Wet atmosphere is to be avoided, and thorough draining must be effected before smoke. Sometimes a little polishing with cheese cloth on the skin side helps, and a slight application of prime cottonseed oil, well rubbed in, considerably improves the meats which may come out of smoke somewhat dull in appearance.

As for general directions for smoking, it may be said that as soon as meats are fully cured they should be smoked and put into consumption as soon as possible, as there is nothing to be gained by keeping stuff on hand once prepared for the market. When cured the meats should be soaked in cold water, say 60 to 65 degs. Fahr., for from three-quarters of an hour to three hours, according to the bulk of the piece. Hams and other joint meats are soaked the longest, according to size, usually from 2 to 2½ hours for the general run of stuff.

After being soaked they should be trimmed and the skin side scraped and branded, if indelible ink is used, after which they should

be allowed to hang until they cease dripping before the fire is started. Then the fire may be put on and the temperature maintained, at around 110 deg. Fahr. until the surface has become quite dry and noticeably glazed or shiny. Then the temperature may be raised slightly and the smoke increased by the addition of wood to the sawdust, which should be put in in the first instance. Care should be taken not to disturb the ashes while smoking.

A steady temperature throughout the smoking process of about 115 to 120 deg. Fahr. will turn out satisfactory meat in twenty-four hours. When the meats have acquired the desired color the fire should be allowed to die out or be put out, the ventilators opened and the meats left in the house until thoroughly cooled off. Allow a good circulation of air. The use of meat trees is highly advisable, for smoked meats should not be handled any more than absolutely necessary, as little as possible in fact.

If meats are properly soaked, washed, drained, smoked and cooled they will present a good appearance in every particular, and the foregoing instructions cover the process. Avoid hanging smoked meats in moist storage. Cool and dry storage is best where there is good ventilation, but not too free a circulation of air.

The smokehouse tree and trolley system has many advantages, as from the time the meats are hung thereon until ready to ship they need not be touched. The meats hang in a uniform space, thus assuring a uniform color. The saving in labor is incalculable. Trucks and tables are dispensed with and space minimized. Try the rail and tree system if you have not yet installed it. The cost is less than nothing compared to the saving gained and the improved appearance and condition of the meats.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/6	632c.
Oil Cake	14c.	18c.	624c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	632c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6	632c.
Cheese	25/	30/	650c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	632c.
Butter	30/	30/	650c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	632c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/6	632c.

OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block (Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-26

June 21, 1913.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

19

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MEAT REGULATION EXTENDED

The action of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Treasury and Commerce in placing meat food products under the so-called "pure food" law, as well as the meat inspection law, will have but little effect upon direct packing-house operations, though it may be the cause of inconvenience in distributing channels. Practically all the provisions of the pure food law which would apply to meats and meat food products were embodied in the regulations for the enforcement of the meat inspection law when they were issued in 1906.

The principal effect of the new order will be the following of meat food products after they have left the jurisdiction of inspected establishments and go into the distributing trade. As all products bearing the "U. S. Inspected and Passed" mark comply with the requirements of both laws at the time of leaving an inspected establishment, there will be no difficulty there. But where products,

even though so marked, are found in trade thereafter to be unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human food, the inspectors of the Bureau of Chemistry will take up the work of inspection and condemn such products.

No one, of course, can object to the condemnation of unsound, unfit or unwholesome food, and no objection can be taken to the new order on that score. It is probable, however, that where condemnations are made under the pure food law in retail or distributing houses, there will be claims for refund which will be annoying to the packers.

It is also possible that the order will have a "boomerang" effect in the Department of Agriculture. The original reason for putting meat food products under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and embodying in the meat inspection regulations the features of the pure food law, was to prevent a conflict between inspectors of the two Bureaus of the same Department. Now that this plan has been revoked there is the possibility of difference of opinion between the two sets of inspectors regarding the fitness of meat food products as food.

Aside from the possible annoyances of the new order, it seems that the opinion of the attorney general which caused it to be put into effect is well grounded. It certainly was not the intent of Congress to exempt meat or meat food products from the general provisions of the pure food law and, with the very rigid inspection of the Bureau of Animal Industry, there should be very little difficulty as a result of the change, except to distributors who might seek to market unwholesome meat products.

It is misleading to say, as the Department of Agriculture said in the press notice it sent out, that "manufacturers of meat foods will now be required to comply," etc. It gives the public the entirely erroneous idea that "manufacturers of meat foods" have not been under as stringent regulation as they will be under the new ruling. As a matter of fact, everything regulatory of manufacturers found in the food and drugs act is found in the meat inspection regulations, under which the industry has been governed for seven years. It is distributors of meat food, such as retailers, etc., who will have added supervision hereafter under the new regulation which applies the food and drugs act to them. The Department should not try to be sensational at the expense of fairness.

AROUSING FALSE HOPES

Reference has been made to the large amount of misinformation which has appeared recently in the columns of the daily press concerning the importation of foreign meats from Argentine, Australia and elsewhere, giving the public an entirely false impression that very much lower meat prices

would be due shortly. It would be only natural, when the public found such was not to be the case, that there should be much indignation over the failure of meat prices to slump. And of course the meat trade would be made the target of further abuse.

An example of the way in which false hopes may be inspired among consumers by these newspaper inventions is the case of alleged "large importations" of Argentine meat into New York just recently. The daily press has heralded their arrival with glaring headlines, hailing them as the forerunner of a great wave of meat imports which was to break the back of the high markets and give everybody cheap meat. Naturally, consumers might expect something after such a fuss.

What are the facts? The London market has been glutted recently with cheap Argentine beef, a temporary condition which cannot long endure in the face of cattle scarcity in the country from which the beef comes. But while this market glut existed this class of beef was cheap, and went beginning to a certain extent. It was only natural, in view of so much talk of high meats in the United States, that some speculator should "take a flier" in the United States market by buying up some of this Argentine grass beef and sending it here. Even after paying duty it might be sold somewhat under the local market for choice native corn-fed beef.

Whether beef like this will sell readily remains to be seen. It compares with our cheap grass beef, which finds slow sale here at all times. If it is chilled beef it will have gone through a good deal in the long voyage from the River Plate to London, storage there, and transhipment to the United States, and its condition will be interesting to observe. If it is frozen beef it is safe to predict that it will find no market here, unless in the cheap restaurant trade. Consumers here will not eat frozen beef.

But supposing it is salable and finds buyers. How about the source of supply when the existing market glut in London ends? The trade there admits that even Argentine beef cannot be exported at a profit on such a market, and that prices must react to a normal supply and demand level. When that happens the speculators will suddenly drop out of the market, and it is to be feared that, even with free beef, there will be no such supplies of low-priced Argentine beef available for United States markets as the sensational newspapers lead our consumers to expect.

The trade wants and prays for cheaper beef, and would welcome it from Argentine, or anywhere else. But the trade does not relish being made the victim of the boomerang of newspaper misinformation.

June 21, 1913.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The plant of the American Can Company at Baltimore, Md., has been destroyed by fire.

T. L. Matthews and others have organized a company to erect a cottonseed oil mill at Attalla, Ala.

The Ruthman Packing and Provision Company, of Montreal, Canada, has been granted a Dominion charter.

The Independent Butchers' Abattoir, Augusta, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The Farmers' Gin and Compress Company, of Thorndale, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

W. H. Rankin is president of the newly organized cottonseed oil company at Russellville, Ark. The capital stock is \$25,000.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, Celina, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. B. F. Smith is president.

It is reported that the Schenk Packing Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., is contemplating establishing a packing plant at El Paso, Tex.

Several sheds and two auto trucks belonging to the St. Louis Independent Packing Company at St. Louis, Mo., have been destroyed by fire.

Twenty-four cattle pens and seven cars belonging to the S. & S. Company at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., have been destroyed by fire.

A company is being organized at Lewisville, Tex., with \$75,000 capital stock to erect a cottonseed oil mill. W. P. Davis and others of Roanoke, Tex., are interested.

E. L. Flippin of the Armstrong Packing Company, Dallas, Tex., and associates are organizing a company with \$150,000 capital stock to erect a crude cottonseed oil mill.

The recently incorporated Planters' Oil Company at Dallas, Tex., will erect three buildings of steel and concrete, install six press hydraulic mill, with a daily capacity of 120 tons of seed.

The Cudahy Packing Company opened its new beef and small stock killing plant at Omaha this week. It cost \$250,000, has a daily capacity of 1,500 cattle, 7,000 sheep and 500 calves, and is said to be one of the most modern in the world.

The People's Cotton Oil Company, Lafayette, La., elected the following officers and directors at their annual meeting here: C. O. Mouton, president; T. M. Biossat, vice-president and general manager; Chas. M. Parkerson, secretary and treasurer; Charles D. Caffery, S. R. Parkerson, J. O. Broussard, P. B. Roy, N. P. Moss and J. G. Parkerson, directors.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Dover, Del., for the American Trona Corporation, with an authorized capital stock of \$12,500,000. The new company, the capital for which it is understood will be supplied by strong financial groups in New York and San Francisco, will manufacture potash and borax from the alkali deposits at Seares Lake in the Mojave Desert of California.

It is stated that the construction of a big manufacturing plant is to be started at once. The incorporators of the concern are Richard Bennett, William K. Dupre, Jr., and J. A. Brown. It is expected that a permanent organization will be formed in the near future, when the official staff and board of directors will be chosen. The charter for the new company was filed by the Corporation Trust Company.

The Hoosier Packing Company, Decatur, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The directors of the corporation are: Dyonia Schmitt, F. H. Mutschler, D. M. Hower, John Baker, S. J. Hain, C. C. Wilder and A. F. Mutschler. From these Dyonia Schmitt has been made president, John Baker vice-president, D. M. Hower secretary, and Fred H. Mutschler treasurer. The corporation is to do a general wholesale and retail packing and ice manufacturing business.

HANDLING BY-PRODUCTS

The second of a series of articles on "The Systematic Treatment of Packinghouse Products" will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner. In these articles it is intended to take up the treatment and utilization of by-products in a thorough and systematic way for the benefit of the smaller packer, especially. It is hoped that he may obtain through them some idea of a systematic handling of his by-products, to take the place of present haphazard and money-losing methods. Watch for these articles.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE

New York, June 20.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	@ 4.825@4.8295
Demand sterling	@ 4.866@4.8665
Commercial, sight	@ 4.86%
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	@ 5.23%—1-32
Commercial, 60 days	@ 5.21%—1-16
Commercial, sight	@ 5.18%
Berlin—	
Commercial, 90 days	@ 93%
Commercial, 60 days	@ 94%+1-32
Commercial, sight	@ 95%
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	@ 5.20%—1-32
Commercial, sight	@ 5.22%
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days	@ 39%
Commercial, sight	@ 40 1-16

RAILROAD RULE ON LARD PACKAGES.

Railroads threaten to impose new requirements as to the character of lard packages and similar containers which will cause a great expense to packers and users of such packages. A hearing was recently held at Chicago to make new specifications, and rules were proposed which would necessitate an entirely new line of wooden lard packages. The proposed classification presented at the Chicago meeting required the use of tubs, firkins, etc., which it was discovered upon investigation were controlled by patents in the hands of certain leading woodenware companies. So far as the lard trade is concerned it was declared that they were both expensive and unnecessary.

A hearing on the Eastern classification was held in New York City this week, and a committee of the American Meat Packers' Association was present to look after the interests of the trade. The proposed Eastern classification was also considered onerous and unnecessary, and Chairman Albert T. Rohe of the packers' committee presented a substitute as follows:

Referring to the proposed change in the classification of pails, firkins, kits and tubs, we respectfully submit that the following paragraph also be inserted:

"Or, packages with heading or tops on the larger and must have tops attached to sides by indented wire nails not less than 1½ inches long and metal clasps with points not less than ½ inch long applied alternately, and points of clasps driven into tops and sides; pails and clasps to be not more than 5 inches apart."

This was taken under consideration by the Official Classification Committee. It was stated that the attempt at reclassification was the result of the enormous and growing claims for damage and loss made by shippers against the railroads. In the lard and allied trades no such claims occur, and the trade does not believe it should be put to unnecessary expense and trouble because of such reclassification.

PIONEER BALTIMORE PACKER DEAD.

Conrad Hohman, one of the pioneer pork packers of Baltimore, Md., died at his home there last week at the age of 79. He was one of the most widely known and highly respected men in the trade in that section.

New Improvements on Our Original Sanitary Rendering and Drying Machines.
Over 200 Old Machines in Service.
Ask for Catalog A. Prices right.

THE LIESINGER COMPANY, Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

THE ORIGINAL AND WELL KNOWN

WANNENWETSCH SYSTEM
SANITARY RENDERING AND DRYING APPARATUS

Manufactured by

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

Write for Catalogue

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

GETTING THE HOG CARCASS CLEAN.

Hog dehairing machinery that will remove the hair, dirt and scurf from the scalded hog carcass is among the vital requirements of a pork packing plant today, not only because of the commercial value and necessity of obtaining such results, but also because of the stringent government requirements. The "beater" machines made by the Allbright-Nell Company, of Chicago, are claimed by their makers to be among the best in this regard; indeed, they make the claim that their machines are the best. In reporting sales of these machines all over the world they say:

"In the last four months we have sold the following beater machines:

"Nevada Packing Company, Reno, Nev., 100 hogs per hour capacity."

"Croninger Packing Company, Shamokin, Pa., 100 hogs per hour capacity."

"St. Thomas Packing Company, St. Thomas, Ont., 100 hogs per hour capacity."

"W. E. McCormick Packing Company, St. Paul, Minn., 100 hogs per hour capacity."

"F. G. Vogt & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., 100 hogs per hour capacity."

"Thos. J. Kурд, Baltimore, Md., 100 hogs per hour capacity."

"Seltzer Packing Company, Pottsville, Pa., 100 hogs per hour capacity."

"Brelsford Packing & Storage Company, Harrisburg, Pa., 100 hogs per hour capacity."

"William Douglas & Sons, Melbourne, Australia, 250 hogs per hour capacity."

"Peoples Packing Company, Cleveland, O., 300 hogs per hour capacity."

"J. Matterson & Sons, Lt., Limerick, Ireland, 100 hogs per hour capacity."

"Birmingham Packing Company, Birmingham, Ala., 100 hogs per hour capacity."

"P. Burns & Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., Can., 250 hogs per hour capacity."

"Boyd-Lunham & Company, Chicago, Ill., 600 hogs per hour capacity."

"The Layton Company, Milwaukee, Wis., 250 hogs per hour capacity."

"T. M. Sinclair & Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 600 hogs per hour capacity."

"This list of sales is at the rate of about one machine per week, which is the rate we have been going for several years. We have a complete list of all the users of beater machines in the United States, Canada and foreign countries, which we will be pleased to send to anyone wanting it."

"As you well know, the government is demanding that the slaughterers of hogs must remove every particle of hair, dirt and scurf; and as the beater machines are the only machines that will do this work satisfactorily and perfectly, it is only natural that the demand for these machines should keep up in the way they have."

"Many users of our machines have given us unsolicited letters of endorsement of our machines, which is very gratifying, but the proof that our machines are the only machines that will absolutely remove all the hair, dirt and scurf, is the fact that our machines in use today are in the large majority, and are cleaning approximately 24,000,000 hogs yearly."

"Slaughterers who want hog scraper efficiency and who want this efficiency cheap should write us, and we can very easily convince them why they should install the beater machines."

MONEY IN DRYING TANKAGE.

Packers and renderers all over the country are looking more carefully into the economies of their equipment every day. As evidence of this one need only point to recent sales of the Brecht rotary vacuum dryers, as illustrated below. Recent installations of these dryers include such prominent packers as Liebig Extract of Meat Company, Montreal Abattoirs, Peters Packing Company, F. Hilgemeier & Bro., Matthews-Laing Company, J. M. Denholm Brothers Company, Krey Packing Company, J. J. Felin & Company, the largest packers in Philadelphia, and others. Mr. John Buckley, of Chester, Pa., and W. C. Routh, of Logansport, Ind., have lately joined the economic throng.

The Brecht Company state that they have received several letters which read like doctors' testimonials. Compositely they read:

"For years we have been drying our tankage in an agitator dryer, using about 1,000 pounds of tankage to the charge, with 25 horsepower motor operating the dryer. Since we installed your 4 x 12 Rotary Vacuum dryer, we have been drying 2,000 pounds to the charge, with from 500 to 600 pounds of 28 degrees Baumé 'stick' mixed in with the tankage, and we have been operating the dryer with 7½ horsepower motor."

One concern writes as follows: "We will be glad to show this dryer to anyone whom you may wish to send to our plant. We are more than pleased with it."

These Brecht rotary dryers are built under the direction and supervision of the originator of this type of dryer, and who was the first to use them for the drying of tankage and 'stick.' They are a pronounced success and their makers claim they are by far the most economical steam dryers on the market. The Brecht Company, St. Louis, manufactures and makes a specialty of by-product machinery, tankwater evaporators, etc.

GIFFORD-WOOD ICE EQUIPMENT.

An automatic lowering machine for handling manufactured ice, having a 56-ft. drop, has been installed by the Delaware Storage & Freezing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Daniel Norton Ice Company, of Watervliet, N. Y., have increased the efficiency of their ice plant by adding a Gifford-Wood Company's single-chain incline lowering machine and bottom tier elevator.

Gifford-Wood Company has sold the Greenville Ice & Fuel Company, Greenville, S. C., a double-chain incline elevator for handling manufactured ice on edge.

Isaac Spears, of Mitchell, S. D., has installed a Gifford-Wood Company's gig lowering machine for handling ice.

A single-chain ice elevator having a handling capacity of 360 cakes of 11 in. by 22 in. by 40 in. ice has been placed in operation by the Toccoa Ice & Coal Company, of Toccoa, Ga.

Ernest A. Kiesewetter, of Homestead, N. J., has installed two double-cake automatic lowering machines for handling manufactured ice.

The Gifford-Wood Company, Chicago, has sold and delivered to M. L. Rawlings, Wymore, Neb., a portable gig elevating and lowering machine for handling ice.

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 15.)

A comparison of exports in May and for the eleven months with a year ago follows:

Cattle.—May, 1912, 1,520 head, value \$142,135; May, 1913, 289 head, value \$28,428. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 89,161 head, value \$8,151,636; same period, 1913, 5,679 head, value \$474,893.

Hogs.—May, 1912, 1,721 head, value \$16,548; May, 1913, 1,211 head, value \$13,160. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 16,877 head, value \$144,628; same period, 1913, 12,013 head, value \$127,757.

Sheep.—May, 1912, 5,067 head, value \$16,518; May, 1913, 8,841 head, value \$41,396. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 95,393 head, value \$425,790; same period, 1913, 78,067 head, value \$306,523.

Beef, canned.—May, 1912, 600,362 lbs., value \$72,638; May, 1913, 300,027 lbs., value \$37,839. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 10,193,360 lbs., value \$1,200,281; same period, 1913, 6,355,968 lbs., value \$796,662.

Beef, fresh.—May, 1912, 658,833 lbs., value \$73,765; May, 1913, 478,010 lbs., value \$57,588. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 14,545,448 lbs., value \$1,510,764; same period, 1913, 6,467,617 lbs., value \$799,291.

Beef, pickled and other cured.—May, 1912, 2,667,109 lbs., value \$216,812; May, 1913, 2,017,773 lbs., value \$201,299. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 34,438,910 lbs., value \$2,501,716; same period, 1913, 23,228,353 lbs., value \$2,232,553.

Oleo Oil.—May, 1912, 8,878,233 lbs., value \$1,064,131; May, 1913, 11,404,483 lbs., value \$1,281,695. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 117,660,801 lbs., value \$12,417,639; same period, 1913, 78,179,679 lbs., value \$9,193,035.

Oleomargarine.—May, 1912, 271,065 lbs., value \$27,633; May, 1913, 348,634 lbs., value \$36,369. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 3,331,007 lbs., value \$340,862; same period, 1913, 2,738,486 lbs., value \$284,638.

Tallow.—May, 1912, 2,686,227 lbs., value \$173,836; May, 1913, 1,237,427 lbs., value \$81,800. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 35,731,253 lbs., value \$2,169,336; same period, 1913, 25,891,167 lbs., value \$1,614,568.

Bacon.—May, 1912, 15,902,750 lbs., value \$1,937,079; May, 1913, 13,906,314 lbs., value \$1,896,790. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 194,654,934 lbs., value \$23,139,510; same period, 1913, 182,130,401 lbs., value \$23,070,412.

Hams and Shoulders, cured.—May, 1912, 19,906,497 lbs., value \$2,468,877; May, 1913, 13,012,975 lbs., value \$1,917,854. For eleven month ending May, 1912, 182,441,958 lbs., value \$22,234,792; same period, 1913, 140,389,288 lbs., value \$18,951,338.

Pork, fresh and pickled.—May, 1912, 2,704,228 lbs., value \$275,896; May, 1913, 3,198,385 lbs., value \$341,400. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 40,537,593 lbs., value \$3,742,856; same period, 1913, 37,350,248 lbs., value \$3,871,036.

Lard.—May, 1912, 42,078,786 lbs., value \$4,305,641; May, 1913, 44,609,801 lbs., value \$5,009,594. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 479,271,005 lbs., value \$46,622,619; same period, 1913, 439,630,938 lbs., value \$49,227,330.

Neutral Lard.—May, 1912, 5,024,518 lbs., value \$546,834; May, 1913, 2,186,305 lbs., value \$246,345. For eleven month ending May, 1912, 59,285,389 lbs., value \$6,308,872; same period, 1913, 42,500,617 lbs., value \$4,867,091.

Butter.—May, 1912, 620,725 lbs., value \$146,465; May, 1913, 339,889 lbs., value \$75,142. For eleven months ending May, 1912, 5,238,249 lbs., value \$1,246,619; same period, 1913, 3,110,007 lbs., value \$751,400.

Total cattle, hogs and sheep.—May, 1912, value \$175,201; May, 1913, value \$82,984. For eleven months ending May, 1912, value \$8,722,054; same period, 1913, value \$909,173.

Total meat and dairy products.—May, 1912, value \$11,352,675; May, 1913, value \$11,215,930. For eleven months ending May, 1912, value \$124,184,159; same period, 1912, value \$116,029,504.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Jacksonville Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. J. Bonger is president.

Augusta, Ga.—The Augusta Fish Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, by J. C. Jordan, F. S. Terry and others, to manufacture ice, deal in fish, etc.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Wheeling Produce Exchange has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to act as commission merchants, establish and operate cold storage plants. W. B. Tucker, L. M. Greek, R. E. Hastings and others are the incorporators.

ICE NOTES.

Tampa, Fla.—J. H. Lippard, of Dayton, O., will build a refrigerating plant.

Edna, Tenn.—E. L. Carpenter is interested in the establishment of a creamery plant here.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—It is reported that S. Kay, of Columbus, Miss., will install an ice plant.

Paragould, Ark.—The Paragould Ice and Light Company will erect an addition to its plant.

Tampa, Fla.—Crenshaw Brothers & Safford will erect a cold storage warehouse to cost \$12,000.

Walters, Okla.—The Oklahoma Ice Company will erect a 10-ton ice and refrigerating plant next fall.

Montgomery, Ala.—R. Tellis and A. H. Kratzner and associates will erect an ice and cold storage plant.

Reading, Pa.—The Merchants' Ice Company will erect a modern ice plant at Second street and Lebanon Valley railroad.

Plainfield, N. J.—The ice storage plant of the Plainfield Ice and Supply Company at Watchung has been destroyed by fire.

Alice, Tex.—The Alice Cotton Oil Company has filed an amendment to its charter, so as to allow manufacture and sale of ice.

Somerville, Mass.—A special committee has been appointed by the board of aldermen to devise ways and means to establish a municipal ice plant.

Puyallup, Wash.—The new ice plant erected by Blodgett Brothers and the Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers' Association was formally opened last week.

Petaluma, Cal.—The plant and holdings of the Petaluma Ice and Cold Storage Company has been taken over by the National Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The plant of the American Ice Company at 30th street and Columbia avenue has been badly damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at \$225,000.

Tiffin, O.—Plans for the cold storage and produce packing plant to be erected by the Gray & White Company have been completed, and building operations will be commenced shortly.

COLD STORAGE IN CONNECTICUT.

A bill has been introduced in the Connecticut legislature for a state cold storage law limiting the storing of all foods to a maximum time often months. The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. The term food as used in this act shall include any article used for food by man or animal and every ingredient of such article.

Sec. 2. No person engaged in the business of cold storage warehouseman or of refrigerating shall receive any kind of food unless it is apparently in pure and wholesome condition and the food or the package containing the same is branded, stamped, or marked in some conspicuous place with the day, month, and year when the same is received in storage or refrigeration. No such person shall permit any article used for food in his possession to be taken from his possession without having branded, stamped, or marked on said food stuffs or the package containing same, in a conspicuous place, the day, month and year when said food or package was removed from cold storage or refrigeration.

Sec. 3. No such person shall keep in storage or preservation or otherwise any food for a longer period than ten months.

Sec. 4. The State Board of Health shall have power to inspect and supervise all places used for cold storage or refrigerating purposes, and said Board or its duly authorized agents may enter such places and all parts thereof at any time for that purpose. The State Board of Health may adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary for the regulation of such places.

Sec. 5. All persons engaged in the business of cold storage warehousemen or of refrigerating shall report to the State Board of Health, upon printed forms provided by said Board, the quantity of each kind of food in storage or in the control of said person. Said reports shall be filed on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, May and September of each year, and shall show the amount in storage upon the first day of the month in which said report is filed.

Sec. 6. No person shall transfer any food from one cold storage or refrigerating ware-

house to another for the purpose of evading any provision of this act.

Sec. 7. When food is taken from cold storage or refrigeration for the purpose of placing it on the market for sale it shall not again be placed in cold storage or refrigeration.

Sec. 8. No person shall sell any food that has been kept in cold storage or refrigeration without representing the same to have been so kept.

Sec. 9. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both. The conviction of any corporation shall not operate to relieve any officer, agent, or employee of such corporation from prosecution under the provisions of this act.

FOOD LAWS EXTENDED TO MEATS.

(Continued from page 15.)

enforcement of this act. . . . I am advised by the solicitor for this department that there is nothing in either statute indicating an intent on the part of the Congress that meats and meat food products should not be required, in common with all other articles of food, to meet the tests for adulteration and misbranding prescribed by the Food and Drugs Act.

"I deem it a matter of great importance to the public that the Food and Drugs Act should be given full force and effect, and it is my purpose, if you shall decide that the provisions of this remedial statute are applicable to meats and meat food products prepared under the Meat Inspection Law, to propose to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce that Regulation 39 be revoked."

Opinion of the Attorney-General.

Attorney-General McReynolds, on May 24, answered with an opinion in part as follows:

"I have carefully examined the opinion of the solicitor . . . and I agree with him that your question should be answered affirmatively.

"Both statutes had the common purpose of preventing the shipment in interstate and foreign commerce of impure or unwholesome foods.

"The Act (Meat Inspection) . . . is enforced only by criminal action; it does not provide for the seizure of the meats themselves, nor does it reach meats which have become spoiled after leaving an official establishment, but which are still in interstate commerce.

"The Food and Drugs Act, on the other hand, accomplishes its purpose, not by an inspection preliminary to transportation . . . but by making criminal the interstate commerce in adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs. Provision is made for collecting and analyzing samples of foods and drugs, and in addition to punishing violators of the law, authority is given to seize and destroy the adulterated or misbranded foods themselves.

"While these two statutes overlap to some extent, neither is inconsistent with the other, nor is anything contained in them to indicate that either was intended by Congress as a substitute for the other. I am of the opinion that the acts are supplementary to each other, and that both apply to the same articles of food wherever their language so indicates.

"That the Food and Drugs Act applies to meats and meat food product is clear from its language. For instance, in Section 6, it is said:

"The term "food" as used herein shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound."

"Section 7 provides that, for the purposes

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of the act, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated, in the case of food:

"Sixth: If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter."

Action Taken by the Three Secretaries.

The official action of the board of the three secretaries is in full as follows:

"Regulation 39 of the Rules and Regulations made in pursuance of the authority conferred by Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768), which reads as follows:

"Regulation 39, Application of Regulations.

"These regulations shall not apply to domestic meat and meat food products which are prepared, transported, or sold in interstate or foreign commerce under the meat inspection law and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture made thereunder. Is hereby revoked.

"W. G. McADOO,

"Secretary of the Treasury.

"D. F. HOUSTON,

"Secretary of Agriculture.

"WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,

"Secretary of Commerce.

"Washington, D. C., June 16, 1913."

What Government Statement Says of Effects

The Department of Agriculture statement as to the effects of this order goes on to say:

"The revocation of Regulation 39 now gives the Department of Agriculture the power to treat meats and meat food products exactly like any other food in interstate commerce. The change, however, in no way interferes with the powers of the Department of Agriculture conducted under the Meat Inspection Law. It simply brings meat under the Food Act, as well as under the Meat Inspection Law, and thus gives the government control over meat food, not only in the federally inspected establishments, but after the meat product has left such establishment on an interstate journey.

"Under the Meat Inspection Law, meat inspectors have absolutely no power to seize meat or meat food products that have become bad or have been adulterated after they have left a federally inspected establishment. The only remedy possible under the Meat Act is to proceed criminally against anyone selling bad meat, but even in this event, bad meat cannot be seized nor its sale prevented.

"The Department of Agriculture can now seize and prevent the sale of bad or adulterated meat, once it has crossed the State line and remains in interstate commerce. In case spoiled meat again reaches a federally inspected establishment, it of course comes under the jurisdiction of the Meat Inspection Law, and can be destroyed, as heretofore has been done. Under the new decision,

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CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DENVER: Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Clinton.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Haaslecher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Plisby-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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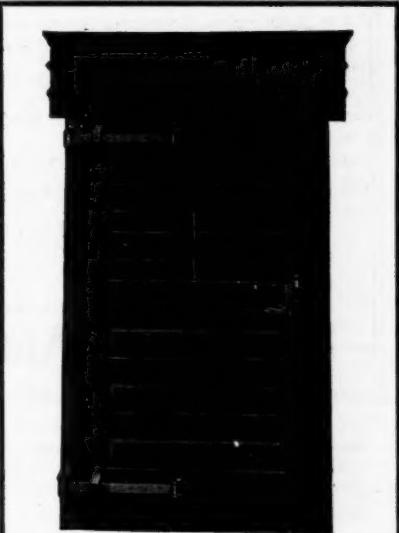
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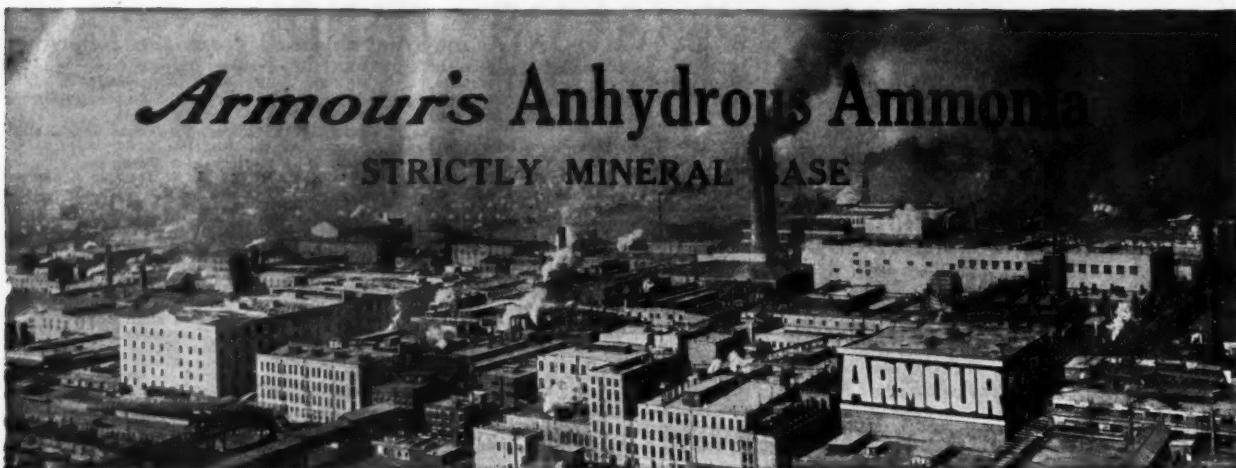
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the government can now control meat foods in interstate commerce from the hoof to the retailer, subject only to the limitations of the power of the federal government in interstate commerce.

"Under the opinion of the Attorney-General, and the action of the three secretaries, the Department of Agriculture is empowered to require all manufactured meat products to conform fully to its labeling regulation, and can enforce its penalties, prosecutions, and seizures for misbranding and adulteration. The definition of 'misbranding' under the Food and Drugs Act is far more stringent than the rule preventing the sale of meat products under a false or deceptive name under the Meat Inspection Law. Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, to which manufacturers of meat must now conform, provides that the term 'misbranded' shall apply to 'all articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any state-

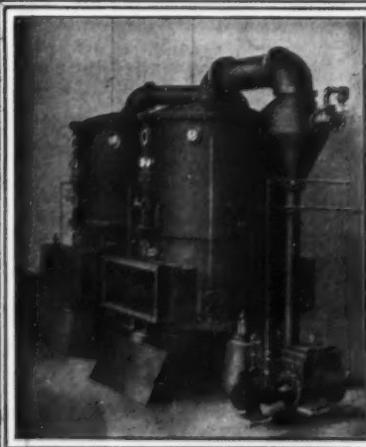
ment, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced.'

"The Department of Agriculture can now also apply fully to meat products its rules regarding statements as to weight or volume or number of pieces in a package, required of other foods.

"A committee has been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to provide an effective plan for co-operation between the Bureau of Chemistry and the Bureau of Animal Industry to exercise control to the full extent authorized by law over domestic meats and meat food products. With effective co-operation between these two bureaus, the seizure arm of the Food and Drugs Act it is believed will be a powerful means of regulating traffic in unsound meats."

A PROGRESSIVE SOUTHERN BUTCHER.

Wide-awake butchers in the South, as well as their Northern brethren, recognize the great advertising value of up-to-date fixtures, which keep meats and other perishable goods in the best possible condition and display them in the most tempting manner. Such are the "Beauty" refrigerators, refrigerator counters and display fixtures manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, who lately equipped the new store of Geo. Martin & Company, 6th and Broad streets, Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Martin is so well pleased with his fixtures that he invited the butchers and grocers of his city to visit his place and familiarize themselves with the great value of his "Beauty" fixtures.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Firm—Prices Maintained—Product Stocks Gaining—Hog Movement Liberal—Hog Prices Irregular—Distribution Fair—Average Weights Maintained.

In the contract market the movement of values during the week has been narrow, and trading has been without decided tendency. Fluctuations from day to day have been influenced by just the day-to-day developments in the news and the hog movement and the total range of values has been restricted. The rather high level of prices is having some influence on the distribution of product, although the gains in stocks are not heavy.

The mid-month statement of product stocks showed a small gain in meats, but quite an important gain in contract lard, which about doubled in quantity compared with the first of the month. Even with the gains in stocks, however, the totals are still materially under last year. The comparative figures of the product stocks for mid-June compared with June 1, and mid-June last year, follow:

	June 15, 1913.	June 2, 1913.	June 15, 1912.
Mess Pork, new, bbls.	15,582	13,368	47,163
Mess Pork, old, bris...	457	915	10
Lard, contract, tcs...	65,719	33,905	142,032
Short Rib Sides, lbs.	5,992,316	3,755,760	26,190,658
Extra S. C. Sides, lbs.	7,208,067	6,012,150	8,935,524

The movement of hogs, which was heavy the first week in June, fell off to some extent last week, and the total receipts at the six leading points were nearly 100,000 less than for the corresponding week a year ago. The quality of the hogs is maintained, as shown by the average weights. The average weight in Chicago for the week past was 248 lbs. or four pounds heavier than the preceding week, twelve pounds heavier than for the corresponding week last year, and ten pounds heavier than for the corresponding week two years ago. The nervousness over the development of hog cholera is not yet reflected in any apparent increase in marketing of immature hogs. The

average prices were well maintained last week but prices fell off this week. Values are about 1½c. higher than last year, and 2½c. higher than two years ago. Average prices for other livestock are also quite high compared with the last two years. The comparisons for the past week at Chicago follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$8.75	\$8.30	\$5.30	\$7.25
Previous week	8.60	8.05	5.10	6.75
Cor. week 1912.....	7.50	8.35	4.15	6.90
Cor. week 1911.....	6.20	6.10	3.80	5.90
Cor. week 1910.....	9.45	7.65	5.30	7.50

The export movement of product has been decreasing to some extent recently, although the total decrease in meats since November 1 has not yet reached quite thirty million pounds. Exports of lard are very good and the total has been just a little under 380,000,000 lbs., a decrease of 20,000,000 lbs. compared with last year. The Government's statement of the exports of cattle, beef, hog products, etc., for the month of May and for the eleven months ended with May 31, this year and last year, make a very interesting showing. The marked decrease in cattle and beef products is particularly noticeable, while the falling off in hog products, has, by no means, been so severe. The decrease in tallow, oleo oil and neutral lard has been quite important, and reflect the high prevailing prices.

The figures as issued by the Government follow:

	May 1913.	11 Months 1912.	1913.
Cattle, No.	*1,261	89,161	*17,100
Cattle	*870,949	\$8,151,636	*\$70,151
Beef, fresh, lbs....	478,010	14,545,448	6,467,617
Beef, fresh	\$57,588	\$1,510,764	\$799,291
Beef, pickled, etc. lbs.	2,017,773	34,438,910	23,228,353
Beef, pickled, etc.	\$201,299	\$2,501,716	\$2,232,553
Bacon, lbs.	13,906,314	104,654,934	182,130,401
Bacon	\$1,896,790	\$23,139,510	\$23,070,412
Hams and shoul- ders, lbs.	13,012,975	182,441,958	140,389,288
Hams and shoul- ders	\$1,917,854	\$22,234,792	\$18,951,338
Pork, pickled, etc. lbs.	3,198,385	40,537,593	37,350,248
Pork, pickled, etc.	\$341,400	\$3,742,856	\$3,871,036
Lard, lbs.	44,609,501	479,271,005	439,630,938
Lard	\$5,009,594	\$46,622,619	\$49,227,330
Tallow, lbs.	1,237,427	35,731,258	25,691,167
Tallow	\$81,500	\$2,160,336	\$1,614,536
Oleo oil, lbs.	11,404,483	117,060,501	78,179,679
Oleo oil	\$1,281,695	\$12,417,639	\$9,193,035
Neutral lard, lbs.	2,186,305	59,285,389	42,500,617

Neutral lard

* Includes cattle from border points not heretofore included.

A great deal of attention has been directed during the past week to the pronounced strength in feed stuffs as a result of claimed damage to the crops. The weather, which was abnormally cold the first week in the month, became abnormally warm, and with absence of sufficient precipitation, there was distinct apprehension of damage to the crop, and numerous reports of material set-back in promise. Prevailing prices for corn, which a short time ago were 20@25c. per bu. under the corresponding time last year, have now advanced to only about 8c. under, and this advance has extended to other feeding grain. Any disaster to the feed crops this year would be a very serious feature, as the country urgently needs several years of low-priced feed stuffs in order to, even approximately, replenish its supplies of food animals.

LARD.—The market continues very quiet, but prices have been steady and the market has hardened a little with the firmer Western markets. City steam, 10½@11c.; Middle West, \$11.10@11.20; Western, \$11.30; refined, Continent, \$11.70; South American, \$12.35; Brazil, kegs, \$13.35; compound lard, 8½@8¾c.

PORK.—Prices are firm, but trade is quiet. The offerings from the West have not been heavy and with light stocks the market has been firm. Mess is quoted at \$22.25@22.75; clear, \$20.75@22; family, \$24@25.

BEEF.—The market shows no change in underlying conditions. Stocks are limited, and trade is in small lots. Quoted: Family, \$22@23; mess, \$18@19; packet, \$20@21; extra Indian mess, \$30@31.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, June 18, 1913:

BACON.—Alexandria, Egypt, 4,790 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 80,000 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,397 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 1,041 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,636 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 36,671 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 24,543 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 17,515 lbs.; Gib-

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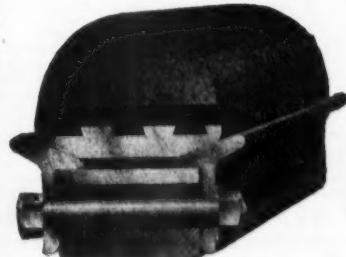
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UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY, New York



June 21, 1913.

raltar, Spain, 36,720 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 148,445 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 460,200 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 49,655 lbs.; Hull, England, 112,352 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 716 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 15,422 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 693,168 lbs.; Neuвита, Cuba, 2,584 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 12,287 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 27,367 lbs.; Ravenna, Italy, 5,000 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 13,200 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15,601 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,130 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,000 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 3,060 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 207,350 lbs.; Bristol, England, 2,897 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,124 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 2,800 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 5,404 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,663 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 313 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 2,634 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 1,731 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 363,411 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,965 lbs.; Hull, England, 141,961 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,280 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 880 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 889 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 9,273 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 475,664 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,359 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 731 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 7,974 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,846 lbs.; Neuвита, Cuba, 4,066 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,249 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,054 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 3,085 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 10,446 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 6,348 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,642 lbs.

LARD.—Algo Bay, Africa, 21,000 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 19,525 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 9,050 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 6,100 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 286,148 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 8,895 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 3,550 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 26,020 lbs.; Bristol, England, 78,400 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 23,748 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 37,831 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 28,000 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 122,590 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,197 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 6,354 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 7,944 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 84,893 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 7,500 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 5,100 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 21,904 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 36,250 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 137,227 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 19,600 lbs.; Hull, England, 229,400 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 86,844 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,889 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 794,433 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 39,938 lbs.; Koenigsburg, Germany, 10,543 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,020 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 44,375 lbs.; Las Palmas, A. R., 3,300 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng-

land, 336,061 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 1,683 lbs.; Middlesboro, England, 22,400 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,366 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 44,964 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 19,525 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 64,600 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 33,355 lbs.; Neuвита, Cuba, 4,162 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 67,919 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 16,300 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 23,097 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,500 lbs.; Port Empedocle, 8,143 lbs.; Ravenna, Italy, 14,500 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 36,118 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 843,352 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 5,075 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 31,661 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 13,119 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 289,128 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 29,667 lbs.; Santa Marta, Columbia, 6,200 lbs.; Southampton, England, 43,800 lbs.; Turkey Island, W. I., 1,238 lbs.; Quamacao, Colombia, 3,069 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 43,790 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2,568 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 57,205 lbs.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 100 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 15 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 6 tcs., 26 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 121 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 70 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 97 bbls., 5 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 58 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 20 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 14 bbls.; Monte Cristi, 23½ bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 55 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 159 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 29 bbls.; St. Ann's Bay, W. I., 7 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 523 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 221 bbls., 109 tcs.; Turks Island, W. I., 6 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Barbados, W. I., 11 pa.; Gibraltar, Spain, 175 pa.; Hamilton, W. I., 8 pa.; Havre, France, 475 pa.; Las Palmas, A. R., 10 bx.; Marseilles, France, 170 pa.; Tunis, Algeria, 35 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, June 18, 1913:

BEEF.—Barbados, W. I., 64 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 100 bbls.; Bristol, England, 25 tcs., 25 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 140 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 72 bbls., 19 tcs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 225 kg.; Glasgow Scotland, 55 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 12 bbls.; Hull, England, 10 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 149 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 40 bbls., 3 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 33 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 25 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 21 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 40½ bbls.; St. Ann's Bay, W. I., 13 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 18 pa.; St.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, June 12, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.				
									1725	50	101	326	3641
Baltic, Liverpool	1357	397	585	35	655	35	350					
Caronia, Liverpool	100	400	464	295			183	700				
Mauretania, Liverpool				20		25	95	4070				
Minnetonka, London	600			479			5	869				
Oceanic, Southampton				719	150	5	1020	7515				
Buffalo, Hull	679			864	55		282	310				
California, Glasgow	200					20	100	150				
Cleveland, Hamburg								340	4300			
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	15869	615		5								
Kroonland, Antwerp	5963	50	470	600	50	22	332	2570				
Michigan, Antwerp	8243											
Koenig Albert, Bremen												
Kronprinzess, Cecilia, Bremen												
Germania, Marseilles	1250											
Oceania, Mediterranean	2425			10			10	100				
Barbarossa, Mediterranean	759		245				50	925				
Europa, Mediterranean				60								
Indiana, Mediterranean				45				25				
Saxonia, Mediterranean	800	85		25		75	75					
Total	33461	6246		5776	895	400	188	3473	26500			

ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUYERS OF ALL GRADES TALLOW & GREASE PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

Johns, N. F., 540 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 27 bbls., 145 tcs.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 260,075 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 18,608 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 623 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 81,483 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 50 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 285 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,490 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 570 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 234 tcs.; Dedeagatch, Turkey, 25 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 84 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 11 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 70 tcs.; Malmo, Sweden, 211 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,615 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 70 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 85 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 120 tcs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 50 tcs. From Baltimore to Rotterdam, 600 tcs.; to Hamburg, 600 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 26,350 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 1,041 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,178 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,410 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,400 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 3,100 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,400 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 4,980 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,200 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 3,500 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 4,400 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 219,059 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 1,126 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 11,948 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 46,920 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 147,613 lbs.; Rega, Russia, 27,581 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 1,875 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 lbs.

TONGUE.—Liverpool, England, 15 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Amsterdam, Holland, 100 cs.; Algo Bay, Africa, 608 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 62 cs.; Bristol, England, 536 cs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 27 pa.; Colon, Panama, 20 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 148 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 113 cs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5 cs.; Hull, England, 432 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 67 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 21 cs.; Liverpool, England, 50 pa.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 99 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 56 cs.; Neuвита, Cuba, 100 cs.; Para, Brazil, 404 cs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 44 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 70 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 59 cs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 14, 1913, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BBLS.	MEATS, LBS.	LARD, LBS.
Week ending June 14, 1913.	2,015	2,527	80,808
To—			
United Kingdom..	480	200	12,458
Continent	55	324	8,462
So. & Cen. Am... .	270	339	13,766
West Indies	722	1,195	36,120
Br. No. Am. Col. .	491	463	9,935
Other countries ..	.....	6	47
Total	2,015	2,527	80,808
United Kingdom..	3,499,875	5,999,200	183,586,915
Continent	759,675	896,225	27,972,625
So. & Cen. Am... .	198,650	127,425	3,767,025
West Indies	137,875	99,375	7,206,229
Br. No. Am. Col. .	.....	16,000	35,475
Other countries ..	1,000	9,200	2,029,525
Total	6,597,075	7,147,425	224,598,394
United Kingdom..	7,381,270	6,524,950	175,045,940
Continent	6,941,625	3,123,000	157,643,157
So. & Cen. Am... .	763,090	485,000	16,261,096
West Indies	485,708	465,300	25,744,882
Br. No. Am. Col. .	4,154	74,205	606,956
Other countries ..	1,950	13,800	1,484,156
Total	15,577,707	10,686,255	379,090,000
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	
New York	1,146	2,922,950	5,088,118
Boston	222	1,063,125	3,957,579
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	28,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	1,508,100
New Orleans	610	301,000	1,069,000
Montreal .....	.....	1,924,000	3,354,000
Quebec .....	.....	376,000	763,000
Mobile .....	.....	10,000	20,000
Total week	2,018	6,597,075	15,577,707
Previous week ...	2,701	5,628,394	9,294,580
Two weeks ago ..	1,606	5,821,875	12,194,549
Cor. week last yr ..	2,527	7,147,425	10,686,255

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '12,	Same time	
to June 14, '13.	last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	16,161,600	17,404,000
Meats, lbs.	224,598,394	253,126,167
Lard, lbs.	379,600,000	399,780,063

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The business which has taken place during the week is unimportant in volume. Light and scattered sales crop up occasionally, but nothing has occurred to suggest that the trade is on the verge of a revival. Users of tallow ask for offers when they need stuff, and they are confident of being supplied quite readily, so that supplies kept on hand are thought to be light. As against this, the production is not of proportions to result in accumulations, and owners give little evidence of being panic stricken. The hand-to-mouth buying and selling has its advantages, keeping the underlying state of trade very healthy. Perhaps, as occurs in many other instances, it will be found at the end of the year that despite the conservatism in various quarters, the aggregate business will total to fairly satisfactory volume.

Prices show little, if any, change for the week. At London the weekly auction sale contained nothing unusual. There were 2,175 casks offered for sale, of which 858 were taken at quotations 3d. lower than last week. Local interests report a little export business again to England; this is confined to the choice tallow, selling at from 6½@7½c. in tierces. In this market, prime city is quoted at 6c., city specials at 6½c., with last sales at those figures.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quoted at 8½c. nominal. Business is extremely quiet. Compounders are not disposed to take much; they have before them high cottonseed oil prices. Absorption by other concerns is very limited.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trade continues of moderate volume, but with a firm tone to values, influenced by the situation in other oils. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 97c.@\$1; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 81@83c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

GREASE.—The market has been very quiet. Demand is slow, with prices about nominal. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5@5½c.; bone, 5½@5½c.; house, 5½@5½c.

OLEO OIL.—The interest in the market this week has been small. Demand is quiet and the prices show no change for the week. Extras are quoted at New York at 11c., and 63 florins in Rotterdam.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market for cocoanut oil has advanced sharply on the strength of foreign markets, light offerings from abroad and small stocks here on the spot. Trade is of moderate volume owing to rather limited stocks. Quotations: Cochin, 12@12½c.; arrival, 11@12c.; Ceylon, 10½@11c.; shipments, 10½c.

CORN OIL.—The market has hardened with other oils, due to the general firmness, while the sharp advance in corn has added to the cost of production. Prices are quoted at \$5.80@5.90 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is nominally firm. Spot is quoted at 6@6½c., while shipment oil is 6c.

PALM OIL.—The market has been quiet this week, but the tone is firm with other oils. Demand is of moderate volume. Prime red spot, 6½c.; do., to arrive, 6½@6½c.; Lagos, spot, 7½@7½c.; to arrive, 7c.; palm, kernel, 10@10½c.; shipment, 9½c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 18.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; @12 lbs. ave., 15½@15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14%@15c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15%@15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½@15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½@15½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15%@15½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½@16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½@16½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11@11½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10%@11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10%@10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10@10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½@10c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11@11½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10%@10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10@10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19@20c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18@18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½@15½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18%@19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18@18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15%@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14%@15c.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending June 14, 1913, are reported by

Williams & Terhune as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	701	—	—
From Boston	300	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—
Total	1,001	—	—
Total last week	740	—	—

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 18.—The situation on animal ammoniates is absolutely unchanged, some scattering trading being done at \$2.67½@2.70 for Blood, and at \$2.47½ and 10c. for tankage, prompt and July, with rumors of trades in larger lots having been made for July-August shipment at same prices or 2½c. less per unit. The Eastern buyers claim to be able to shade these prices from producers located between Chicago and the East, but local and Western packers are declining to make any material concession, as they appear to feel confident of steady or higher prices in the fall, and are willing to hold their stock for the present as there is no considerable accumulation as yet.

Manufacturers of lower grade ammoniates are in about the same shape and are making no concessions from last week's prices either on prompt or future stock, and trading is almost at a minimum for the season, as most of the Southern buyers are now leaving home for their annual vacations. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 18.—Latest market quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.60@1.75, basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2½@2¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80@90c. per 100 lbs., basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; tale, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1½c. and in bbls. 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90 to 92 per cent. at 4¾@5c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks, 10@10½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 82@85c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65@75c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 10½@10½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 12@12½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$7.60@7.75 per lb.; corn oil, \$5.85@6 per lb.; soya bean oil, 6½@6½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8@9c. per lb.; house grease, 5½@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½@5½c. per lb.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

June 21, 1913.

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 20.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 76½ marks; butter oil, 75¾ marks; summer yellow, 71 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 20.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 42 florins; choice summer white, 46½ florins, and butter oil, 45 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, June 20.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 85 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 20.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 83¾ francs; prime winter yellow, 87 francs; choice summer white oil, 89½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 20.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 35½s.; summer yellow, 34½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 19.—Crude old crop cotton oil strong at 47c.; new crop September, 45c. Meal strong at \$27 to \$28, f. o. b. mills. Hulls strong at \$12.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

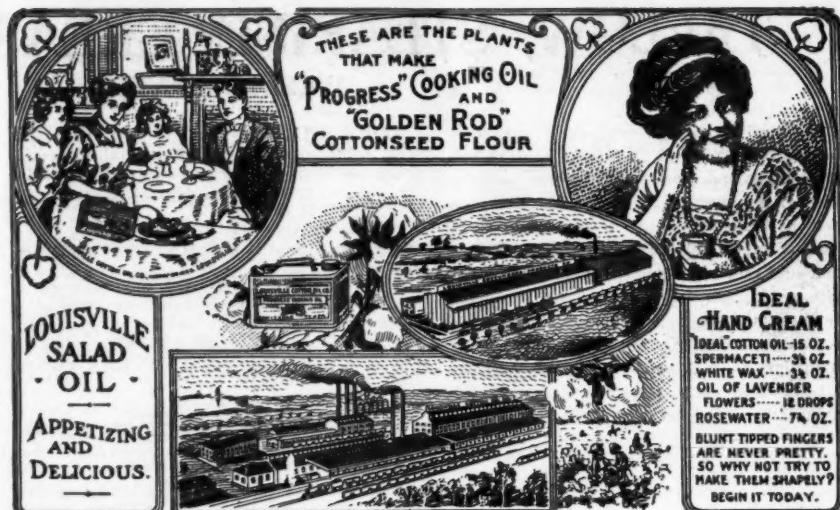
Memphis, Tenn., June 19.—Cottonseed oil market higher; prime crude scarce at 49 to 50c. Prime 8 per cent. meal nominally \$28.75 to \$29. Hulls firm at \$9.25 to \$9.50 loose. Stocks almost entirely exhausted.

COTTON OIL EXPORTS COMPARED.

Exports of cottonseed oil for the month of May, according to reports of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, amounted to 51,845 barrels, compared to 58,193 barrels for May, 1912. For the season from September 1, 1912, to June 1, 1913, the government reports show exports of 741,802 barrels, compared to 959,759 barrels for a like period a year ago.

The government reports of exports for May by ports of shipment, compared to a year ago, are as follows, in pounds:

	May, 1913.	May, 1912.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Baltimore	11,854	120,375
Newport News	1,444,950	
New York	10,549,058	11,593,588
Norfolk and Portsmouth	136,500	771,967
Philadelphia		403,415
Savannah		1,147,500
Galveston		1,796,930
New Orleans	5,925,398	3,455,072
Sabine		114,750
Corpus Christi		950,002
Galveston		199,260
Buffalo Creek		942,966
Champlain		27,062
Detroit	849,304	1,061,000
Huron	82,280	1,696,656
Memphremagog	29,759	55,290
Minnesota	247,395	403,139
Total, May, lbs.	20,738,039	23,277,326



EDIBLE OILS FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER MANUFACTURED BY LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO. INCORPORATED.

OFFICE & REFINERY
FLOYD & K STREETS.

LOUISVILLE, KY. U.S.A. "COTTONOIL" LOUISVILLE.

CABLE ADDRESS

For the eleven months of the fiscal year since July 1 last the government reports show these figures by ports of shipment, with comparisons, in pounds:

	11 mos., 1912-13.	11 mos., 1911-12.	11 mos., Pounds.
Baltimore	5,862,880	3,338,112	835,281
Newport News	4,834,450	5,390,250	896,000
New York	170,306,635	173,778,841	115,993,873
Norfolk and Ports- mouth	7,035,210	18,107,953	2,375,387
Philadelphia	914,981	688,683	142,113
Savannah	17,458,697	30,774,534	20,345,389
Galveston	8,276,180	14,825,777	3,678,430
New Orleans	42,641,375	86,658,018	36,984,687
Sabine		2,052,200	
Corpus Christi	13,634,872	19,436,600	18,063,434
Galveston	2,065,382	1,634,496	1,108,611
Buffalo Creek	5,579,540	2,226,838	1,026,568
Champlain	214,583	313,069	1,077,895
Detroit	8,014,396	5,780,150	2,375,154
Huron	7,558,225	9,418,743	5,353,686
Memphremagog	345,731	663,063	1,196,706
Minnesota	2,201,936	1,822,487	737,139
Tl. 11 mos., lbs.	296,721,073	383,903,814	205,219,216

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspergen & Co.)

New York, June 18, 1913.—As stated in our last review, we looked for higher prices, and the advances scored during the past week were even a surprise to us. How the "shorts" did climb for oil! The daily advances scored looked so attractive to "longs" that they could not help selling. In fact, from the 13th on everybody predicted a reaction, and not only did "longs" sell heavily, but a heavy "short" interest was put out in anticipation of this reaction. Not only did the reaction not materialize, but in addition to the already heavy advance was added another 15 points. The latter sellers can be looked to as our best buyers from now on. The new crop months, with the exception of the October delivery, show virtually no advances. This is due to the fact that the mills in general are looking for tight money

during the coming fall, and are selling considerable crude oil ahead so as to be in position to deliver their oil as fast as made. The price being paid for new crop crude also appears to look attractive to the mills.

The situation at the close of the week looks stronger than ever. How in the world the big refiners allowed themselves to get in their present sold-out position is more than surprising. Earlier in the season they were competing amongst themselves as to which one could fill up the consumers at the lowest figure. Now they are scouring the country to get some actual oil to supply their trade. The way consumers chewed up oil during the first six months of this season would have indicated to a novice that it would only be a matter of time and there would be an absolute famine in cotton oil. We have been predicting 8c. oil, but it begins to look as if 8c. will look cheap before the season is over.

	Closing prices June 11.	Today's closing June 18.
July	7.10 b.	7.20 a.
Aug.	7.25 b.	7.26 a.
Sept.	7.26 b.	7.27 a.
Oct.	6.89 b.	6.90 a.
Nov.	6.40 b.	6.41 a.
Dec.	6.31 b.	6.32 a.

COTTON OIL CONVENTIONS.

June 21.—Oklahoma Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Chicago, Ill.

June 23, 24 and 25.—Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

July 7, 8 and 9.—South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Lake Toxaway, N. C.

July 10 and 11.—Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Pensacola, Fla.

July 15 and 16.—Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Gulfport, Miss.

FAT-MEN		ALL GRADES OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS	STERNE & SON CO. JUST BROKERS Postal Telegraph Building Chicago	FERTILIZER MATERIALS
STEARINS	OILS	TALLOW	GREASE	

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market More Active—Prices at High Levels
—New Crop Months Lag—Spot Oil Scarce—Refiners Buy Futures—Consumption Fair—Cotton Outlook Encouraging.**

With unmistakable persistence the cottonseed oil market steadily rose to new high prices for the season during the past week. Advances were confined to a few points daily, until Thursday, when there was an excited rise of 10 to 15 points, and for the most part were noted only in the nearby positions. However, the great strength of these deliveries had a sympathetic effect on the months representing the new crop oil, even though the latter did not respond to an important degree. Big refining concerns were credited with buying July and August in the future market. At times offerings were exceedingly light, denoting a fairly well liquidated condition, as far as speculative holders are concerned. Fortunately, there is no important outside short interest, or else the upward trend of the old crop options would probably have been more decided and excited. It is but natural to hear of a slackened consuming inquiry because of the present level of quotations, but this represents only one side, and as an offset, the available spot supplies are regarded as very limited.

Users of cottonseed oil cannot be looked to

to buy far in advance of their requirements. They cannot get cottonseed oil for immediate delivery at much below 7½c. per lb., and while there may be further gains, consumers apparently will await developments rather than stock up. This applies to the consumers of oil in general. Distribution is taking place only where the product is used for edible purposes. Occasional export orders are received, and the quantity going out to Europe is very fair. Rumors of reselling by foreign holders come to hand at times, but the instances are rare, and not especially significant. It is charged that northwestern Europe holds very fair stocks, but authorities usually well informed are not inclined to the belief that more oil was taken by European interests this season than was actually wanted, as financial conditions, the political situation and the cost of cottonseed oil were factors against anticipatory buying.

There is one strong argument against carrying over oil this season which is constantly before the trade, and is coming in for more attention now, because of the marked differences in prices. During the last week or so the summer and early fall months advanced from 25 to 30 points, while the winter deliveries made gains of only about five points.

Compared with a month ago this is even more striking, as July oil, in the interim, has moved upward about 65 points, while the winter deliveries are a shade lower than they were at that time.

The sharp discounts of the late oil months may be altered decidedly by a cotton crop scare, or by the development in the very near future of a sufficient slackening in the trade demand for cotton oil so as to result in larger available supplies during July and August than are now counted upon. In the event of both these factors failing to materialize, it would not be unusual to see these wide differences maintained. At this date the demand for the distant deliveries has improved somewhat, both from speculative quarters and from consumers. The relatively low prices undoubtedly attract inquiry. Some buying orders from abroad have been reported. Selling of new crop crude oil by the South has been more in evidence during the past week, and this, to a degree, accounts for the lagging tendency of the distant months in the New York Produce Exchange future market, but taken as a whole the amount of new crude being offered is not depressing in volume.

The critical period of the cotton crop is just being entered. The day-to-day weather developments over the south will be followed closely by prospective crude owners, consumers and speculators. It is a fair assumption that greater interest will be displayed in the mar-

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
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"AMCOTOIL," New York.

**Cottonseed
Products.**

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

**GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885



COTTON SEED OIL

Refinery and General Office: LOUISVILLE, KY.

ket during the next several weeks. Crop conditions as of this date are regarded as encouraging, somewhat better than last year, but not equal to the superb condition of the plant in 1911, when the total cotton production exceeded sixteen million bales. Latest advices suggest that the area given over to cotton this season is slightly more than three per cent. above the acreage of 1912. During the week warm and clear weather set in over the Eastern belt, with showers in Texas, such conditions being conducive to the best development of the plant.

The market on Thursday was excited at new high levels. The opening was strong with heavy buying, and this demand kept up all day with final prices showing 16 to 18 points advance on the active deliveries up to and including October. Shorts were large buyers and demand was further stimulated by reports of strong spot conditions, small supplies and persistent demand for oil for actual consumption.

Closing prices, Saturday, June 14, 1913.—Spot, \$7.40@7.50; June, \$7.40@7.45; July, \$7.45@7.46; August, \$7.46@7.47; September, \$7.47@7.48; October, \$7.06@7.07; November, \$6.48@6.49; December, \$6.36@6.38; January, \$6.36@6.38. Futures closed at 5 advance to 1 decline. Sales were: June, 100, \$7.43; July, 1,300, \$7.46@7.44; August, 1,800, \$7.48@7.44; September, 900, \$7.48@7.46; October, 2,100, \$7.07@7.05; November, 2,100, \$6.50@6.49; December, 500, \$6.38; January, 500, \$6.38. Total sales, 9,300 bbls. Good off, \$7.20; off, \$7.10@7.45; reddish off, \$6.90@7.40; winter, \$7.50; summer, \$7.50.

Closing prices, Monday, June 16, 1913.—Spot, \$7.52@7.75; June, \$7.54@7.60; July, \$7.53@7.54; August, \$7.54@7.55; September, \$7.54@7.58; October, \$7.08@7.10; November, \$6.50@6.52; December, \$6.38@6.39; January, \$6.38@6.39. Futures closed at 2 to 14 advance. Sales were: July, 8,600, \$7.54@7.49; August, 6,900, \$7.55@7.47; September, 4,100, \$7.50@7.48; October, 2,800, \$7.10@7.05; November, 500, \$6.51@6.50; December, 200, \$6.39@6.38; January, 600, \$6.39@6.38. Total

sales, 23,700 bbls. Good off, \$7.35@7.60; off, \$7.20@7.60; reddish off, \$7@7.55; winter, \$7.66; summer, \$7.55.

Closing prices, Tuesday, June 17, 1913.—Spot, \$7.57@7.75; June, \$7.57@7.63; July, \$7.56@7.57; August, \$7.56@7.57; September, \$7.57@7.58; October, \$7.10@7.11; November, \$6.47@6.48; December, \$6.36@6.38; January, \$6.36@6.39. Futures closed at 3 advance to 3 decline. Sales were: July, 8,100, \$7.58@7.53; August, 5,300, \$7.59@7.54; September, 4,400, \$7.59@7.56; October, 2,900, \$7.12@7.08; November, 2,400, \$6.50@6.46; December, 300, \$6.39@6.36. Total sales, 23,400 bbls. Good off, \$7.45@7.60; off, \$7.50@7.60; reddish off, \$7.25@7.60; winter, \$7.75; summer, \$7.75.

Closing prices, Wednesday, June 18, 1913.—Spot, \$7.67@7.70; June, \$7.62@7.64; July, \$7.61@7.63; August, \$7.60@7.61; September, \$7.61@7.62; October, \$7.12@7.13; November, \$6.50@6.51; December, \$6.38@6.40; January, \$6.38@6.40. Futures closed at 2 to 5 advance. Sales were: June, 500, \$7.63@7.58; July, 2,600, \$7.60@7.57; August, 11,800, \$7.60@7.56; September, 2,200, \$7.61@7.57; October, 900, \$7.10@7.08; November, 900, \$6.50@6.46; December, 800, \$6.37@6.36. Total sales, 19,700 bbls. Good off, \$7.40@7.65; off, \$7.45@7.65; reddish off, \$7.25@7.65; winter, \$7.75; summer, \$7.75.

Closing prices, Thursday, June 19, 1913.—Spot, \$7.79@8.50; June, \$7.75@7.78; July, \$7.80@7.82; August, \$7.74@7.76; September, \$7.74@7.76; October, \$7.31@7.34; November, \$6.56@6.57; December, \$6.40@6.50; January, \$6.41@6.45. Futures closed. Sales were: June, 200, \$7.76; July, 6,200, \$7.80@7.68; August, 11,400, \$7.74@7.69; September, 5,300, \$7.75@7.71; October, 4,900, \$7.31@7.20; November, 3,500, \$6.57@6.52; December, 1,100, \$6.41@6.40; January, 600, \$6.41@6.40. Total sales, 33,200 bbls. Good off, \$7.65@8; off, \$7.40@7.90; reddish off, \$7.20@7.90; winter, \$7.80; summer, \$7.85.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

THE BOLL WEEVIL DISCUSSION.

(Continued from page 17.)

towards the most important industry of the South. Who on earth but a novice or a person without any knowledge at all about the boll-weevil would simultaneously give out the following instructions:

"To delay planting until the soil is warm enough to produce rapid germination and growth," and

"Pick all of the punctured and fallen squares and burn them. Continue to pick up and destroy the squares until the 10th day of August. Do not be afraid of the expense of this extra work. It costs only \$2.00 to \$3.00 per acre."

It is a well known fact that the picking up of fallen squares is at best but a Christian Science remedy, and the picking of all punctured squares an impossibility. Besides, if planting is delayed until the soil is warm enough to produce rapid germination and growth, which is on or after May 1st, it is absolutely unnecessary to pick either punctured or fallen squares. The few that possibly could be found upon a minute search positively do not reduce the crop as much as it would cost to pick them.

I call it a compromise between right and

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wrong, because they now seem to realize that early planting is wrong and late planting is right. If they are correct in advising late planting now, I am far more correct in demanding of them that they instruct the farmers also when to plant, instead of leaving it optional with them to plant at any old time when the sun shines, whether that may be in March or May.

I consider the document in question unworthy of honest officials, because to my knowledge late planting has never before been championed by our Department of Agriculture, yet the author of it goes on to say: "We have records of hundreds of farmers who have succeeded in growing profitable crops of cotton each year, with the weevil, for the past five years by following these instructions."

Would it not have been far more proper and honest for him to say: "We have records of hundreds of farmers who have succeeded in growing profitable crops of cotton each year, with the weevil for the past five years, *in spite of our previous instructions to plant early!*"

My general remark about the trifling indifference of our Department of Agriculture is prompted by a combination of my today's criticism and the attitude of our new Secretary of Agriculture, discussed elsewhere in this letter.

Damage Done to the Farmer.

Their crime of early planting might be condemned by the probable excuse of an honest mistake. This, however, is out of all question, because they have published for over ten years that the progeny of 2 weevils in one season can amount to 134 millions. As that many weevils can be produced only by early planting, and 134 million squares represent a damage to cotton of \$41,987.60, I am ready to testify at any time, under oath if necessary, that they have for the last twenty years honestly and faithfully tried to produce from every pair of weevils a damage to the poor farmer of nearly \$42,000.

If this damage of the maximum number of weevils and the greatest amount of damage to cotton, as stated in one of my tables, could not always be obtained on cotton planted on March 1st, the failure of it cannot be attributed to the Department of Agriculture or its experts, but to conditions beyond their control, such as late frost, which delays the production of squares, and is therefore almost equivalent to late planting, dry and hot

weather during its growing period, as they had for instance in Texas for the last four years, or the inability of the cotton stalk to produce the necessary squares.

If they could show by their records that weevils in the Southern part of the cotton belt emerge earlier than in the northern part, they might also offer an excuse for not advising the farmer when to plant his cotton. But as this is not the case, and all weevils, North or South, practically emerge at the same periods, it is by consulting my today's tables as plain as the nose on a man's face that that time is the best time to plant cotton which eliminates the greatest number of weevils from depredating on it, which is now and always will be under boll-weevil conditions all over the cotton belt on May 1st to May 15th.

Inasmuch as I honestly and firmly believe that the Government of the United States is responsible for the acts of its employees, especially when one of its executive Departments, in this instance the Department of Agriculture, has been duly warned "of the absolutely ruinous advice of 'early planting' and its effects on the cotton planter, for which the Department of Agriculture is, should be, and will be held accountable," I believe further that the Government of the United States therefore is also responsible to the farmers, ginners, owners of oil mills and compresses for at least nine-tenths of all the damage inflicted on them, directly or indirectly, by early planting, which I most conservatively estimate to amount to over one billion of dollars.

Can Recover Damages from the Government.

In consequence of these premises I am also convinced that these people are as clearly entitled to redress against the United States under its Constitution for that proportion of the total damage which they can prove to have been sustained from the ravages of the boll-weevil as are those people whose cotton was either confiscated or destroyed by the same Government during the Civil War.

Putting this new phase on my controversy with the Department of Agriculture and its experts, I am now fully determined—if its officials should continue to ignore my request for a complete change of their ruinous policy of early planting, or if they should within a reasonable time fail to carry out the many suggestions I have again and in detail put before them, with the sole purpose of producing more cotton and fewer boll-weevils—to take such legal action against them and the United States as its Constitution entitles me to take to protect my interests, which are identical with those of the cotton planter.

In case this should become necessary I shall combine my claim with those of 100 or probably 200 other citizens of Louisiana, made up of planters, ginners, owners of oil mills and compresses, who have suffered as much or probably more than I have through the same error of the Department of Agriculture, and employ the best legal talent to present our combined claims against the United States in the proper style their importance and amount (\$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000) justifies and demands.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to June 19, 1913; for the period since September 1, 1912, and for the same period last year, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1912.	Same period, 1911-1912.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	102
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	453
Acajutla, Salvador	48	—	228
Accra, W. Africa	—	—	160
Addah, Africa	—	—	6
Adelaide, Australia	9	—	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	—	18
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	5,060
Algiers, Algeria	423	—	—
Algoa Bay, Africa	—	—	404
Annapola, Honduras	—	—	23
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	658
Ancona, Italy	—	—	2,950
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	80
Antillia, W. I.	19	50	55
Antofagasta, Chile	—	234	168
Antwerp, Belgium	100	3,560	6,948
Arendal, Norway	—	—	40
Arica, Chile	—	—	234
Asuncion, Paraguay	—	55	17
Auckland, N. Z.	—	55	804
Aux Cayes, Haiti	6	—	1
Ausa, W. I.	—	—	244
Babia, Brazil	—	—	409
Babia Blanca, A. R.	—	694	172
Barbados, W. I.	171	3,316	671
Bari, Italy	—	—	161
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	5	—
Beira, Africa	—	4	435
Belcourt, Syria	—	—	24
Belize, Br. Honduras	47	—	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	2,217
Birkhead, England	—	—	100
Bordeaux, France	—	1,053	1,891
Brelia, Roumania	—	—	700
Bremen, Germany	—	325	1,707
Bristol, England	—	100	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	20,167	—	21,294
Cabbarian, Cuba	—	—	9
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	465
Camaguey	—	—	24
Cape Haytian, Haiti	5	—	9
Cape Town, Africa	88	1,971	1,671
Cardenas, Cuba	—	55	14
Cartagena, Colombia	—	257	—
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	—	290
Cavela, P. I.	—	—	23
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	1,430	558
Ceara, Brazil	—	—	19
Christiansand, Norway	—	1,530	5,968
Christiansund, Norway	—	—	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	32	187
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	13	5
Colon, Panama	90	2,158	2,004
Constantinople, Turkey	—	200	14,231
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,115	8,143
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	5	73
Cork, Ireland	—	—	406
Corral	—	—	207
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	333
Cucuta, Colombia	—	3	13
Curaçao, Leeward Islands	74	—	92
Danzig, Germany	—	—	30
Dedagatch, Turkey	—	—	1,740
Delagoa Bay, Africa	5	—	239
Demerara, Br. Guiana	85	2,300	2,225
Dominica, W. I.	—	620	136
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	210
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	3,453
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	—	9
Dunkirk, France	—	425	—
Falmouth, W. I.	—	31	—
Fiume, Austria	—	—	925
Frederickshald, Norway	—	—	105
Fremantle, Australia	977	—	—
Galați, Roumania	—	—	6,603
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	—	150
Genoa, Italy	875	42,058	29,932
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	150
Glasgow, Scotland	200	4,705	5,459
Gonaïves, Haiti	—	—	4
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	2,871

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Grand Papo	—	26	Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	2,415	—
Grenada, W. I.	77	83	Christiansia, Norway	—	10,485	10,300
Guadeloupe, W. I.	736	1,920	Colon, Panama	—	525	50
Guanica, P. R.	16	—	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	915
Guantanamo, Cuba	53	39	Dublin, Ireland	—	250	—
Guaymas, Mexico	—	132	Genoa, Italy	—	375	859
Hamburg, Germany	60	11,505	Glasgow, Scotland	—	700	2,685
Havana, Cuba	2,179	856	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	3,300	1,350
Haute, France	14,560	9,641	Hamburg, Germany	—	6,556	24,157
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	100	Havana, Cuba	250	4,219	2,122
Helsingfors, Finland	—	40	Havre, France	—	850	8,915
Hong Kong, China	12	—	Kingston, W. I.	—	85	100
Horsens, Denmark	—	75	Leghorn, Italy	—	25	—
Hull, England	1,720	732	Liverpool, England	—	2,975	23,887
Iquique, Chile	72	104	London, England	—	425	14,986
Jacmel, Haiti	—	4	Manchester, England	—	2,425	2,071
Jeremie, Haiti	—	4	Marseilles, France	—	1,260	5,800
Kingston, W. I.	37	2,941	Naples, Italy	—	—	100
Kobe, Japan	—	6	Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	60
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	145	Progreso, Mexico	—	1,970	815
Kustendil, Roumania	—	2,950	Rotterdam, Holland	—	77,047	138,050
Lagos, Nigeria	—	66	Stavanger, Norway	—	945	1,040
La Guaira, Venezuela	7	22	Tampico, Mexico	—	—	40
La Libertad, Salvador	—	4	Trieste, Austria	—	—	320
La Plata, A. R.	660	1,119	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,118	1,406
Las Palmas, Salvador	—	25	Total	250	121,130	247,382
La Union, Salvador	—	43	From Galveston.			
Leith, Scotland	—	7,403	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,330
Liverpool, England	—	100	Bremen, Germany	—	—	1,367
London, England	302	16,961	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	450	—
Loanda, Africa	—	5	Genoa, Italy	—	—	50
London, England	50	18,440	Hamburg, Germany	—	250	8,068
Macoris, S. D.	—	7,722	Havana, Cuba	—	—	130
Malmö, Sweden	—	561	Manchester, England	—	997	—
Malta, Island of	—	474	Mansanilla, Cuba	—	125	—
Manchester, England	400	11,599	Rotterdam, Holland	—	5,842	8,950
Manila, P. I.	—	9	Tampico, Mexico	—	500	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,245	4,610
Marseille, France	50	22,375	Total	—	10,909	21,505
Martinique, W. I.	—	26,047	From Baltimore.			
Matanzas, W. I.	1,163	4,582	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,200
Melbourne, Australia	—	351	Bremen, Germany	—	—	55
Mersina, Turkey	—	107	Bremervorwerk, Germany	—	—	180
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	71	Christiania, Norway	—	325	—
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	927	Constanta, Roumania	—	—	50
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	18	Constantinople, Turkey	—	50	775
Moyaques	—	1,957	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	200	—
Naples, Italy	25	2,103	Hamburg, Germany	—	1,000	8,126
Newcastle, England	—	6,880	Havre, France	—	3,480	—
Norrkoping, Sweden	—	238	Liverpool, England	—	400	150
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	60	London, England	—	—	255
Oran, Algeria	148	19	Malta, Island of	—	125	425
Panama, Panama	—	2,001	Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,550	953
Panderma, Asia	—	610	Total	—	12,180	8,171
Parna, Brazil	—	44	From Philadelphia.			
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	45	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	1,983
Pasto, Colombia	—	7	Bremen, Germany	—	—	102
Patras, Greece	—	825	Hamburg, Germany	—	604	9,777
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	19	Liverpool, England	—	763	8,283
Piraeus, Greece	—	3,100	London, England	—	250	—
Plantoulia	—	45	Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	435
Ponce, P. R.	3	5	Total	—	2,378	4,168
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	94	From Savannah.			
Port au Prince, W. I.	148	390	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	1,983
Port Barrion, C. A.	—	14	Bremen, Germany	—	—	102
Port Limon, C. R.	8	435	Hamburg, Germany	—	604	9,777
Port Maria, W. I.	4	4	Havre, France	—	5,706	—
Port Natal, Africa	—	8	Liverpool, England	—	—	26,897
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	11	London, England	—	5,476	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	500	Manchester, England	—	51	—
Porto Cortes, Honduras	—	1	Rotterdam, Holland	—	41,874	81,935
Preston, England	—	25	Total	—	42,478	83,157
Progresso, Mexico	—	40	From Newport News.			
Puerto, Mexico	—	150	Hamburg, Germany	—	200	5,455
Puerto Padre	130	106	Liverpool, England	—	—	1,800
Puerto Plata, S. D.	16	621	Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,000	8,550
Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	460	Total	—	2,200	14,005
Revenna, Italy	—	2,181	From Norfolk.			
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	4,606	3,716	Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,274	3,075
Rodosta, A. R.	—	735	Hamburg, Germany	—	650	1,760
Rosario, A. R.	—	666	Liverpool, England	—	2,065	7,565
Rotterdam, Holland	—	5	London, England	—	575	7,513
St. Croix, W. I.	—	71	Rotterdam, Holland	—	12,700	13,000
St. John, N. F.	415	154	Total	—	17,264	32,072
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	3	From Mobile.			
St. Marc, Haiti	—	379	Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	6,160	—
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	33	Havana, Cuba	—	26	—
Salonica, Turkey	—	4,605	Total	—	6,160	—
San Domingo, S. D.	174	1,253	From Boston.			
San Juan, P. R.	314	1,752	Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	6,160
Santa Marta, Colombia	—	29	Hamburg, Germany	—	—	110
Santiago, Chile	—	1,775	Liverpool, England	—	887	2,400
Santos, Brazil	7,622	1,743	London, England	—	—	310
Sekondi, Africa	—	9	Manchester, England	—	—	300
Serenis, Chile	—	9	Total	—	947	3,129
Smyrna, Turkey	—	20	From All Other Ports.			
Southampton, England	50	900	Canada	—	66,545	121
Stavanger, Norway	—	25	Mexico (Including overland)	—	35,202	47,204
Stettin, Germany	—	1,005	Total	—	101,747	47,325
Stockholm, Sweden	—	778	Recapitulation.			
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	41	From New York	5,425	389,966	417,205
Sydney, Australia	770	4,136	From New Orleans	250	121,130	247,382
Tampico, Mexico	—	77	From Galveston	—	10,909	21,505
Tangiers, Morocco	—	6	From Baltimore	—	12,180	8,171
Tonsberg, Norway	—	150	From Philadelphia	—	2,378	4,168
Trebizond, Armenia	450	55,166	From Savannah	—	42,478	83,157
Trieste, Austria	—	2,014	From Newport News	2,200	14,005	13,285
Trinidad, Island of	—	508				
Tripoli, Tripoli	—	348				
Tumaco, Colombia	—	—				
Turke Island, W. I.	—	595				
Valparaiso, Chile	281	4,440				
Venice, Italy	714	38,268				
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	154				
Wellington, N. Z.	—	41				
Yokohama, Japan	—	215				
Zanzibar	—	16				
Total	5,425	389,966				
From New Orleans.						
Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	From New York	5,425	389,966	417,205
Belfast, Ireland	—	150	From New Orleans	250	121,130	247,382
Bremen, Germany	—	119	From Galveston	—	10,909	21,505
Bristol, England	—	50	From Baltimore	—	12,180	8,171
			From Philadelphia	—	2,378	4,168
			From Savannah	—	42,478	83,157
			From Newport News	2,200	14,005	13,285

From Norfolk	—	17,264	32,072
From Mobile	—	6,186	—
From Boston	—	947	3,129
From San Francisco	—	144	40
From all other ports	—	101,747	47,325
Total	—	7,875	719,254
			877,439

OIL MILL SUPTS. CONVENTION.

The twentieth annual convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States was held last week at Little Rock, Ark. There was a large and representative attendance, covering wider territory than ever before. The business sessions were instructive and valuable, and there was a fine trade display of machinery and equipment by the auxiliary association. Officers elected for the ensuing year were:

H. C. Beasley, Grenada, Miss., president.
F. P. Morris, Purcell, Okla., vice-president.
H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Tex., secretary and treasurer.

Vice-presidents for States: Arkansas, Geo. Herndon, Augusta; Mississippi, Jesse Cotton, Carrollton; Louisiana, Arthur E. Page, Minden; North Carolina, J. S. Hoard, Tarboro; Tennessee, F. C. Holley, Memphis; Texas, Walter Leonard, Winnboro.

Dallas, Tex., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

SO. CAROLINA CRUSHERS' MEETING.

Columbia, S. C., June 14, 1913.
To the Members of the South Carolina Cotton Crushers' Association and others:

We have found it necessary, on account of the conflicting meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, to change the dates of meeting of this association to Lake Toxaway, N. C. Instead of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July, our meeting will be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th of July. You are cordially invited to attend our meeting, whether a member of the association or not, and if you will drop us a line we shall be very glad to make reservation for you at the hotel.

Addresses will be made by the following parties: E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, South Carolina; F. H. McMaster, insurance commissioner, South Carolina; A. C. Summers, chemist, Department of Agriculture, South Carolina; T. C. Law, oil mill chemist. We want you to especially take note of change of date. The meeting will be held at Lake Toxaway, N. C., July 7th, 8th and 9th. Yours very truly,

B. F. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 19.—The lard market has made during the present week considerable advance, but neutral lard continues on the sick list, is in light request and going at far below cost of production, as a result of which the production of that article has practically ceased all over the United States. Oleo oil is in a rut during the present week, the turnover small and unchanged prices, but the production of this article from now on is likely to grow less, seeing that we are getting into the grass fed cattle season, when the fat supply will be smaller than it was. Butter oil is even higher now than it was last week, and those European consumers who made purchases recently have done well, with the outlook for very much higher prices before the new crop will be reached, and no telling how high prices will go if Europe should suddenly come in the market and need large quantities.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The inquiry for all varieties continues very light and no trading is noted in regular packer stock, although there is a fair movement in some of the smaller packer hides. Regular packers still show more disposition to entertain lower bids from tanners on February-March-April hides than for May-June salting, but in the absence of business quotations are nominally unchanged all around. Shoe manufacturers and other leather buyers are still operating very close to actual requirements, and tanners are doing likewise in the hide market. Packers were looking for business to develop some activity this week, but so far it has failed to materialize. The packers are talking that the longer tanners hold off from buying the worse off they will be for hide supplies, but the tanners do not appear to be especially worried regarding this, and are continuing to curtail production in line with the decreased call for leather. There does not seem to be any immediate prospect for improvement in the general situation, and little activity is expected until after July 4, and probably not then if the tariff is still unsettled. Native steers rule dull and nominal at $17\frac{1}{2}$ @ $17\frac{3}{4}$ c., with the outside price asked for May-June, and no bids over $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. Packers are looking for bids, especially on February-March-April salting. Texas steers are nominally held at 18c., $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 17c. for the three weights; bids $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. less. Butt brands are offered freely at $16\frac{3}{4}$ c., with $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. about the limit of buyers' ideas. Colorados are in a similar position with butt brands, with $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked and best bids $\frac{1}{4}$ c. less. Branded cows are held at $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. for Fort Worths, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. for mixed points with no trading. Native cows are dull this week as far as regular packer stock is concerned, but one of the smaller Chicago packers has cleaned out his June all weights, about 2,000, at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c., which sale also included this packer's light and extreme native steers at the same price. Regular packer light and heavy cows are not quotable over $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. for May-June, although some still ask up to $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. February-March-April salting are in good supply, with bids solicited. Native bulls are firm, and there is a better demand for these than for any other variety. A different small Chicago packer than the one moving the cows noted above has made a sale of his bulls ahead from June to next January at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded bulls range $12\frac{1}{2}$ @ $13\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Later.—Packers are reported to have sold 7,000 June Texas steers at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. for heavies, $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. for lights and $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. for extremes. All of the packers are reported to have sold Texas, with total sales around 25,000, to a big buyer at the above prices, which includes the 10,000@ 12 ,000 previously noted which were sold by two packers. Owing to the big buyer operating again packers are talking stronger. Some packers claim to have declined bids of $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. for light and $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. for extreme June Texas without heavies, and are holding at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more. Also claim declined $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. for June butt brands and $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. for June Colorados; asking $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more. Some buyers are talking 16c. for February-March native steers for which packers talk $16\frac{1}{2}$ @ $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. Some inquiry is reported from Europe for heavy native cows which packers are holding at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. for April and $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. for May.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Some more trading is being reported here in buffs at prices ranging from 14 @ $14\frac{1}{4}$ c., with business at over 14c., unconfirmed, and it is believed that on sales of buffs at 14c. some special terms are attached such as particular weights, all No. 1s, time consideration or something of that sort, at dealers both here and at outside points East and West are unable to find

buyers at 14c. for regular lots on hand, although choice all late receipt hides, running well for short hair, naturally bring more than older stock, and consequently there is quite a range to values according to quality, etc. Buffs range from $13\frac{1}{2}$ @ 14 c., according to quality, salting, selections and the disposition of different buyers and sellers. One sale is reported of 2,000 current receipts at 14c., and it is claimed that 2,000 more were moved at $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ $14\frac{1}{4}$ c., which trading, however, cannot be confirmed, and it is generally believed that these did not bring over 14c. if the extra 2,000 were sold. Older lots on hand are nominally quotable at $13\frac{1}{2}$ @ $13\frac{3}{4}$ c., with little call. Heavy cows also rule at a range of $13\frac{1}{2}$ @ 14 c., as to lots, with dealers talking up to $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. for choice late receipts, but there is less demand at present for heavy cows than for buffs. Extremes are dull, and there is less demand for these than buffs. Prices range from $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. for all long-haired grubby lots up to 14 @ $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked for better late receipt lots. Heavy steers are held at $14\frac{1}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c., with most bids 14c. Bulls steady, $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid.

CALFSKINS.—No trading noted here. Two especially choice collections of Chicago cities are held nominally up to 20c., but can doubtless be secured at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c. and $19\frac{3}{4}$ c. best bids, while regular Chicago cities are offered at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c., with 19c. bid. Outside cities range $18\frac{1}{2}$ @ $19\frac{1}{4}$ c., as to lots, and countries from 17 @ 18 c. Kips are quiet and not wanted over 15c. for countries and 16c. for best straight cities. Light calf weak, $8\frac{1}{2}7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; deacons under 7 lbs., 20c. less.

SHEEPSKINS.—Packer shearlings are in somewhat larger supply, with packers rather more anxious to sell, but prices holding steady at 55c. for regular good runs, down to 50 @ $52\frac{1}{2}$ c. for less desirable, and up to 60c. for special selections. Packer lambs 50 @ 65 c., and wool pelts 81.10 @ 1.35 , as to weights, etc. Country shearlings 25 @ 40 c., spring lambs 30 @ 50 c., wool pelts 75 c. Dry Montana 12 @ 13 c., Colorado and Wyoming sold $11\frac{1}{2}$ c., and Texas and New Mexico quoted 11 @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market is up another $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on common varieties, and the situation on these continues very strong. The recent arrival of 4,000 Bogotas, etc., has been sold at $30\frac{1}{4}$ c. for mountains, as against the previous sale of these at 30c. Nothing is noted done in Orinocos or other kinds of which there are limited offerings. The only arrival is 1,800 dry and 192 bolls. Mexicans from Tampico per the "Antilla." The River Plate market is steady but quiet here. Boston tanners are reported to be inquiring, but have not bought anything of account as yet. Buenos Aires are offered at $29\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 11 @ 12 kilos, without hair guarantee, but up to $30\frac{1}{2}$ c. is asked for half hair and up. Nominal quotations on other kinds are Entre Rios $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{3}{4}$ c., Montevideos 31 @ $31\frac{1}{4}$ c., and Cordovas 32 @ $32\frac{1}{2}$ c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Some good-sized sales are reported especially of frigorifico steers of late, which include 8,000 La Platas, $18\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 4,000 Argentinas at 17 @ 15 16c.; 5,000 La Blancas at $18\frac{3}{4}$ @ 16 c., and 8,000 Sansinemas at private sale on which no price is noted in some quarters, but reported in others at $18\frac{1}{4}$ c. No cables have been received concerning any sale of this week's Sansinena hides. Some sales have also been reported of other River Plates, including 1,500 saladero steers at $18\frac{1}{4}$ c., 2,000 saladero cows at $18\frac{1}{4}$ c., 2,000 Cordova matadero steers at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 1,000 Campos steers at 15c. It is reported that most of the sales of hides are still being made to dealers; European tanners buying little; America none.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No further trading is noted. There are some reports re-

garding the sale of spready steers referred to recently that only $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. instead of the reported price of $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. was obtained for the car of January salting, but that $19\frac{1}{2}$ c. was realized for the others.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues to rule quiet locally, and no trading of account is noted. It is reported that a large Canadian dealer has sold two cars of Canadian hides, 25 lbs. and up, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat, but the transaction was not made here. The market on buffs here is nominal at a range of $13\frac{1}{2}$ @ 14 c. selected, according to the quality and salting of lots, and also to the disposition of different buyers and sellers. A car of Pennsylvania hides reported sold recently at under 14c. is reported to have brought $13\frac{1}{4}$ c., and previous sales of Pennsylvania 25 lbs. and up hides were down to $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., but some choice all late receipt lots are held at 14c.

CALFSKINS.—The situation on New York City skins is fairly steady to firm, as about all of the dealers are reported to be well cleaned up, and although the demand is quiet New York City skins are not considered quotable today at under 81.70 @ $1.72\frac{1}{2}$, 82.20 @ 2.25 and $82.52\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2.57\frac{1}{2}$. No sales are reported of outside cities or countries, and prices on these rule unchanged.

HORSE HIDES.—The market continues firm, and there is nothing in the talk by large Western tanners of lower prices on account of poorer summer quality stock, as except during the past few days or so there has been no summer weather. Most buyers are bidding 84.40 for outside city renderers' lots without tails and manes and flat for No. 2s, but some of these lots are bringing 84.45 @ 4.50 . Mixed lots mostly range 84.15 @ 4.25 , with some selling up to 84.30 . Countries alone range from 84 @ 4.15 as to lots. Butts continue strong and in brisk demand, with supplies limited. Good butts of 20 inches and up 5 feet measurement and all long shanks bring 81.40 @ $1.42\frac{1}{2}$, and other lots from 81.35 @ $1.37\frac{1}{2}$. Fronts are quiet. Although there has been considerable talk of weakness in fronts, one car was sold here at $83.27\frac{1}{2}$, which is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. under what these could have been secured at for months past.

European.

Tanners continue to limit their buying to meet their present moderate requirements, and it cannot be learned that any large quantities have been moved of anything. It is reported that small sales are being made daily of Russian calfskins, and that the prices being secured are on the basis of 55c. for Courland slaughter headless. Some parties estimate that the total movement in Russian dry calfskins since the season opened amounts to between 500,000 and 600,000 skins. There is no way of confirming this, but if a fact it is a very small business as compared with previous years, and especially last year. Russian Polish calfskins, summer dry, are quoted at 47 @ 48 c., with last sales claimed at the outside price. Bids of 49c. are being solicited for German Polish, but are not being made. There are offerings of salted German Polish with heads, short shanks, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. average, at 21c. selected for firsts c. i. f. here, and 24c. selected for No. 1s is asked for North German salted calf with heads, long shanks weighing 9 @ 15 lbs. Last offerings here of 6 @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salted Swedish were at 81.58 apiece, but buyers' views here considerably less.

Boston.

Market quiet. One thousand Middle West buffs, running about one-third medium and long haired, sold at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Two thousand extremes, practically all short haired and free of grubs, sold at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. For hides containing long hair market $13\frac{1}{4}$ @ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. for buffs, $13\frac{1}{2}$ @ $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. for extremes; short $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more.

Chicago Section

That polo cup is evidently spiked down, too. Sir Tummas please note.

—
June 21, first day of Summer. Those few hot ones were thrown in gratis.

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,150 net to the buyer.

Is there any shorter cut to the joy wagon and the tizzywizzy water than the H. R. R.—otherwise the hog-raising route?

Commencing at the commencement, its the other fellow who is getting the junk out of these high prices, aint it? Sure!

Just so long as people tote around a barbed-wire disposition, just so long will this "Universal Peace" thing sound like a joke.

The livestock industry has at last become recognized as one of the most important essentials to the welfare of the country.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 14, 1913, averaged 11.86 cents per pound.

How many battleships has Peace Andy armored, anyhow? And again, how many millions has Peace Bill spent on his army and navy?

We'll forgive the fool-killer neglecting his job,
If he'll but knock the knocker a knock on the knob.

They are beginning to drop off one by one—not for keeps, however—just on a vacation. Fishing leads, being an easy, interesting pastime to many.

The Davidson Commission Company
519-520-521 Postal Telegraph Building CHICAGO, ILL.

BROKERS

Making a Specialty of MEATS, LARD AND PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS of every description. COTTONSEED OIL AND PRODUCTS.

The way of the transgressor may be hard, but as a rule he rides around in a nice big car, which would seem, on the face of it, a purty soft way!

It is stated authoritatively that there are 60,000 married lunatics in London. Gee whiz! Is that all the married people in London out of some five or six millions?

They are having one hot time at Springfield, Ill., with a little fist-fight thrown in now and again for good measure. What the hotel bill took Andy all the way to Berlin, anyhow?

Most speeches need pruning, and need it badly, before using. At least, if you cut out sections and pieced the balance together, then some of 'em might be interesting.

"Go 'long home!" said the Judge. "I do not blame you in the least." The defense had proved that the man killed had asked the defendant on Monday last: "Is it hot enough for you?"

The cottonseed crushers will foregather at the Hotel LaSalle June 23, 24 and 25, and a big attendance is expected. The cottonseed oil industry is becoming of greater importance with each succeeding year.

W. Randolph is peeved some more at Hon. Woodrow, and designates him as an "insidious lobbyist." Now, Prexy is about as insidious as grape juice. For the luv o' Mike, Randy, take yer little pill, and do keep still!

The sufferin'ets must sure think this vote thing worth something, and it is—to the guy who lands the job; that's about all. Something like buying a Panama hat; y' aint so sure y' aint been beat when it's all over!

IF YOU ARE SELLERS, we have facilities for placing your offerings to best advantage in all directions.

IF YOU ARE BUYERS, give us a call. If we have no suitable offerings in hand we will find what you want.

Thousands of hogs died en route to Chicago and in the yards at the beginning of the week. One case was reported where a shipper lost 59 out of 61 hogs he shipped. The dead hog renderers did a land office business at 1½ cent per pound.

At last summer hath arriven—in Chicago, and let's hope to stay. The waves are beginning to whisper and the mosquitoes to bite. Killa da fly! Getting time to "smudge" your cars with sulphur and red pepper, also your smoked meat storage rooms. A bas the skipper fly!

Dan Monohan, of the Hotel Sherman (some of you will remember Dan), concocted a new "Bryan" on the hottest day, June 16. R.: Juice of one lime; large glass; chunk of ice; fill with half sarsaparilla and half ginger ale. A simple, effective, wholesome "cooler," guaranteed to keep you out of the "cooler."

Leading packers here state that in spite of the unquestionable shortage of meat animals they expect little if any advance in products for some time. On the other hand, cattle and hog raisers are framing to keep up the prices of marketable live stock. And when all is said and done, the price of raw material is quite a factor in the price of manufactured products!

Atlanta, Ga., has vindicated "September Morn," the picture that shocked (shocked, mind you) Chicago and New York. Recorder Broyles ruled that "she is not an undesirable person, and that the picture is neither obscene nor vulgar." Now! Well, it takes those Southern boys to know a good thing when they see it. Here's to Bro. Broyles and Atlanta!

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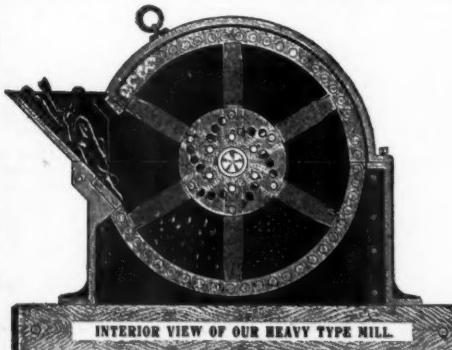
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WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

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SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 347 Moundsock Bldg.



INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR HEAVY TYPE MILL.

1,700 MACHINES NOW IN USE.

THE DEALER AND HIS SCALES.

It is well known that in many of the instances of false weights being proved against a dealer, he may be quite innocent of any dishonest intention, writes Frederic J. Haskin in a recent magazine. The average dealer has no means of knowing when the scales he purchases are accurate. He has only the maker's word for that. It is possible for him to pay a hundred dollars or more for a fine looking instrument which will look well upon his counter, and at the same time be so inaccurate in weight as to excite the positive indignation of the first sealer or weight inspector who visits his store. The scale is promptly confiscated, and the dealer is not reimbursed for the money it cost him. There is practically a certainty, too, in some of the more progressive States that he will

be heavily fined for having an incorrect scale in his possession.

For the protection of the dealer the conference of weights and standards, the membership of which includes the official sealers of most of the larger cities, as well as State and national officials interested in the subject of weights and measures, are recommending a national law providing a heavy penalty for the manufacture and sale of scales or measures which fall short of correct standards.

It is known to the government officials dealing with this matter that many scales are sold which do not bear the name of the maker because they are known to be inaccurate, and the manufacturer, having a good reputation, does not desire to endanger it. At the same time he does not wish to

lose the sales called forth by the demand for cheap scales, so he floods the market with instruments he knows to be incorrect, and the credulous dealer who buys them pays the penalty. At present there is no law penalizing the manufacturer of shortweight scales.

It is also claimed that scales are a commodity in which it is especially desirable that the manufacturer's name should appear in order that he, and not the man using them, may be held responsible for their defects. If a dealer buys a scale bearing the manufacturer's guarantee he is protected.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

June 21, 1913.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 9.....	19,315	1,412	53,068	18,260
Tuesday, June 10.....	4,374	3,750	17,904	15,205
Wednesday, June 11.....	12,813	2,848	27,008	18,913
Thursday, June 12.....	3,942	1,736	21,411	16,973
Friday, June 13.....	1,174	560	16,688	15,090
Saturday, June 14.....	332	59	12,541	10,656

Total last week..... 41,950 10,385 148,170 90,127
 Previous week..... 45,277 10,351 153,276 96,710
 Cor. week, 1912..... 34,193 13,839 152,956 96,131
 Cor. week, 1911..... 48,659 10,090 147,303 91,174

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 9.....	5,763	4	5,927	963
Tuesday, June 10.....	1,659	14	1,119	260
Wednesday, June 11.....	4,205	16	2,234	137
Thursday, June 12.....	2,862	8	1,349	958
Friday, June 13.....	665	1	1,096	399
Saturday, June 14.....	98	...	1,082	257

Total last week..... 15,252 43 12,807 2,954
 Previous week..... 16,904 242 15,667 5,265
 Cor. week, 1912..... 12,249 160 19,065 5,597
 Cor. week, 1911..... 18,934 260 22,512 8,036

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 14, 1913.....	11,101,086	3,470,858	2,059,514
Same period, 1912.....	11,182,290	3,810,899	2,225,198

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 14, 1913.....	505,000		
Previous week.....	508,000		
Cor. week, 1912.....	588,000		
Cor. week, 1911.....	609,000		
Cor. week, 1910.....	447,000		
Total year to date.....	11,462,000		
Same period, 1912.....	12,734,000		

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 14, 1913.....	111,000	379,600	176,800
Week ago.....	115,600	447,300	195,600
Year ago.....	92,900	469,500	169,700
Two years ago.....	155,300	476,700	174,800

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Jun 14, 1913:			
Armour & Co.	33,500		
Swift & Co.	22,700		
S. & S. Co.	13,800		
Morris & Co.	12,700		
Anglo-American	7,800		
Boyd-Lumbum	6,500		
Hammond	10,100		
Western P. Co.	9,100		
Roberts & Oske	3,800		
Miller & Hart	2,400		
Independent P. Co.	6,000		
Brennan P. Co.	4,900		
Others	9,200		

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Totals	142,500		
Previous week.....	148,300		
1912.....	136,000		
1911.....	130,600		
Total year to date.....	2,869,800		
Same period last year.....	2,988,600		

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	\$8.35	\$8.75	\$5.45
Previous week.....	8.15	8.60	5.35
1912.....	8.10	7.50	4.25
1911.....	6.10	6.18	3.80
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.65	9.46	5.30

CATTLE.

	Heavy steers, good to choice.....	88.25@ 8.90
Heavy steers, fair to good.....	7.75@ 8.25	
Inferior steers.....	7.00@ 7.25	
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@ 9.00	
Distillery steers.....	8.25@ 8.60	
Yearlings, fair to good.....	7.25@ 7.75	
Canner bulls.....	3.50@ 5.00	
Feeding steers.....	7.25@ 8.00	
Stockers.....	6.50@ 7.50	
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@ 6.25	

Fair to good heifers	6.50@ 8.00
Good to choice cows	6.00@ 7.00
Common to good cutters	4.25@ 4.75
Inferior to good canners	3.50@ 4.25
Bologna bulls	6.25@ 7.00
Butcher bulls	6.75@ 7.50
Distillery bulls	6.75@ 7.75
Good to choice calves	9.50@ 10.75
Fair to good calves	7.75@ 9.50

HOGS.

Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	\$8.85@ 8.05
Light mixed, 160 to 200 lbs.....	8.75@ 8.90
Prime light butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.....	8.85@ 8.95
Prime medium butchers	8.80@ 8.90
Prime heavy butchers, 250 to 300 lbs.....	8.75@ 8.85
Heavy packing, 250 lbs. and up.....	8.50@ 8.60
Mixed packing, 200 lbs. and up.....	8.35@ 8.45
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.....	8.00@ 8.50
*Stags	8.60@ 9.00
Boars	3.50@ 5.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Clipped yearling lambs	\$7.35@ 7.65
Spring lambs	7.75@ 8.25
Heavy shorn lambs	6.00@ 7.00
Feeding lambs	5.50@ 7.00
Shorn wethers	5.50@ 6.00
Shorn ewes	5.00@ 5.50
Shorn yearlings	6.00@ 6.25
Light yearlings	6.25@ 6.85

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	\$20.65	\$20.67 1/2	\$20.50	\$20.57 1/2
September	20.12 1/2	20.15	20.07 1/2	20.12 1/2

	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—
July	10.97 1/2
September	11.10
October	11.07 1/2

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	—
July	11.70
September	11.47 1/2
October	11.17 1/2

	MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1913.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
July	20.55
September	20.20
October	20.42 1/2

	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—
July	11.02 1/2
September	11.15
October	11.12 1/2

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	—
July	11.72 1/2
September	11.57 1/2
October	11.27 1/2

	TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1913.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
July	20.55
September	20.12 1/2
October	20.37 1/2

	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—
July	11.02 1/2
September	11.15
October	11.20

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	—
July	11.72 1/2
September	11.62 1/2
October	11.57 1/2

	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
July	20.75
September	20.42 1/2
October	20.50

| | LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— |
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Good native steers	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Native steers, medium	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Heifers, good	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Cows	11 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	11 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	11 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Steer Chucks	10 1/2 @ 11
Boneless Chucks	12
Medium Plates	8 1/4
Steer Plates	9
Cow Rounds	12 1/2
Steer Rounds	13 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Cow Loins	10 @ 15
Steer Loins, Heavy	18
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	36
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	32
Strip Loins	18
Sirloin Butts	18 1/4
Shoulder Clods	13
Rolls	15 1/4
Rump Butts	12 @ 15
Trimmings	10
Shank	7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 @ 11
Cow Ribs, Heavy	13 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light	15 1/4
Steer Ribs, Heavy	16
Loin Ends, steer, native	17
Loin Ends, cow	14 1/4
Hanging Tenderloins	10
Flank Steak	14 1/4
Hind Shanks	6

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	7
Hearts	8 @ 8 1/4
Tongues	17 1/4
Sweetbreads	26 1/4 @ 28
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 @ 7
Fresh Tripe, plain	4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	6
Brains	8 1/4
Kidneys, each	7 1/2 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 1/2 @ 13
Light Carcass	15 1/4
Good Carcass	16
Good Saddles	17
Medium Racks	12
Good Racks	13 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Sweetbreads	55
Plucks	50
Heads, each	25 @ 30

Lamb.

Good Caul	14
Round Dressed Lambs	15 1/2
Saddles, Caul	16
R. D. Lamb Racks	12
Caul Lamb Racks	12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	12
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18
Lamb Tongues, each	4
Lamb Kidneys, each	14

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	11
Good Sheep	11 1/2
Medium Saddles	14 1/2
Good Saddles	15
Medium Racks	10 1/2
Mutton Legs	9 1/2
Mutton Loins	14 1/2
Mutton Stew	8
Sheep Tongues, each	8
Sheep Heads, each	2 1/2
	10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Pork Loins	14
Leaf Lard	11
Tenderloins	30
Spare Ribs	9
Butts	12
Hocks	9
Trimmings	8 1/2
Extra Lean Trimmings	9 1/2
Tails	8
Snouts	5 1/2
Pigs' Feet	4
Pigs' Heads	6 1/2
Blade Bones	9
Blade Meat	10
Cheek Meat	9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2 1/2
Neck Bones	3
Skinned Shoulders	12
Pork Hearts	9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 5 1/2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 12
Slip Bones	6
Tail Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	6
Backfat	11
Hams	17 1/4
Calas	18
Bellies	17 1/4
Shoulders	12

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

CHOICE BOLOGNA.

FRANKFURTERS.

BLOOD, LIVER AND HEADCHEESE.

MINCED SAUSAGE.

LUNCHEON SAUSAGE, CLOTH PARAFFINE.

NEW ENGLAND SAUSAGE.

COMPRESSED LUNCHEON SAUSAGE.

SPECIAL COMPRESSED HAM.

BERLINER SAUSAGE.

BONELESS BUTTS IN CASINGS.

OXFORD BUTTS IN CASINGS.

POLISH SAUSAGE.

GARLIC SAUSAGE.

COUNTRY SMOKED SAUSAGE.

FARM SAUSAGE.

PORK SAUSAGE, BULK OR LINK.

BONELESS PIG'S FEET.

LUNCHEON ROLL.

DELICATESSEN LOAF.

JELLIED ROLL.

SUMMER SAUSAGE.

BEST SUMMER, H. C. (OLD).

GERMAN SALAMI (NEW).

ITALIAN SALAMI.

HOLSTEINER.

METTWRUST, NEW.

FARMER.

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

SMOKED SAUSAGE, 1-50.

SMOKED SAUSAGE, 2-20.

BOLOGNA, 1-50.

BOLOGNA, 2-20.

FRANKFURT, 1-50.

LAMB TONGUES, SHORT CUT, BARRELS.

LAMB TONGUES, SHORT CUT, BARRELS.

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

PICKLED PIG'S FEET, IN 200-LB. BARRELS.

PICKLED PLATE TRIPES, IN 200-LB. BARRELS.

PICKLED OX LIPS, IN 200-LB. BARRELS.

PICKLED PIG'S SNOUTS, IN 200-LB. BARRELS.

LARD, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

LARD.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

EXTRA PLATE BEEF, 200-LB. BARRELS.

PLATE BEEF.

PRIME MEAT BEEF.

EXTRA MEAT BEEF.

BEEF HAMS (20 LB. TO BBL.).

RUMP BUTTS.

MESS PORK, OLD.

CLEAR FAT BACKS.

FAMILY BACK PORK.

BEAN PORK.

LARD.

BUTTERINE.

DRY SALT MEATS.

(BOXED. LOOSE ARE 1/4 LB. EACH.)

CLEAR BELLES, 14@16 AVG.

CLEAR BELLES, 18@20 AVG.

RIB BELLES, 18@20 AVG.

FAT BACK, 12@14 AVG.

REGULAR PLATES.

CLEAR PLATES.

BUTTS.

BACON MEATS, 1/4 LB. TO 1 LB. MORE.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

HAMS, 12 LBS. AVG.

HAMS, 16 LBS. AVG.

SKINNED HAMS.

CALAS, 4@6 LBS. AVG.

CALAS, 12@12 LBS. AVG.

NEW YORK SHOULDER, 8@12 LBS. AVG.

14 @ 14 1/4

WIDE, 10@12 AVG. AND STRIP, 5@6 AVG.

18 1/2 @ 19

WIDE, 10@8 AVG. AND STRIP, 3@4 AVG.

22 1/2 @ 22 1/4

RIB BACON, WIDE, 8@12, STRIP, 4@6 AVG.

15 1/2 @ 16

DRIED BEEF SETS.

DRIED BEEF INSIDES.

DRIED BEEF KNUCKLES.

DRIED BEEF OVISSES.

REGULAR BOILED HAMS.

SMOKED BOILED HAMS.

BOILED CALAS.

COOKED LOIN ROLLS.

COOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS.

10 1/2 @ 10 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Bounds, per set	15
Export Bounds	23
Middles, per set	73
Beef bungs, per piece	20
Beef weasands	8
Beef bladders, medium	45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	45
Hog casings, free of salt	70
Hog middles, per set	10
Hog bungs, export	10
Hog bungs, large mediums	10
Hog bungs, prime	7
Hog bungs, narrow	5
Imported wide sheep casings	80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	90
Imported medium sheep casings	90
Hog stomachs, per piece	4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.65 @ 2.67 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.47 1/2
Concentrated tankage	2.30 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 12%	2.47 1/2 @ 10.00
Ground tankage, 11%	2.35 @ 10.00
Crushed tankage, 8 and 25%	2.15 @ 10.00
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	18.00 @ 18.50
Ground rawbone, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	15.00

HORNS, HOOS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	250.00 @ 275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	24.50 @ 28.50
Hoofs, striped, per ton	35.00 @ 38.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-92 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	26.50 @ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	11.02 @ 11.05
Prime steam, loose	10.57 1/2 @ 10.60
Leaf	10 @ 10%
Compound	8 1/2 @ 9
Neutral lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 9

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June 21, 1913.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 18.

Monday's run of 18,276 cattle was moderate, especially in view of the steadily advancing market, and the trade ruled active and 10 to 15c. higher, extreme top of the market being \$9.20 per cwt., the advance being registered on all grades without discrimination, thus putting values in a general sense 50 to 60c. per cwt. higher than they were thirty days ago. Tuesday's run of 3,500 cattle would ordinarily have met with a firm demand at Monday's level of values, but the advance in the market has been so rapid and spectacular that some reaction is not out of line, and the trade ruled rather slow and weak to 10c. lower than Monday. Wednesday's liberal run of 19,000 cattle was the logical outcome of the recent sharp upturn in prices, and the 10@15c. lower market was not surprising. The first three days' receipts totaled 41,000 head as compared with 36,500 for the same period a week ago, and the decline in the market can be attributed almost entirely to the 20 per cent. increase in the receipts for the period mentioned.

"Grassy" cattle are beginning to come. Chicago is getting a few and the Southern and Western markets have had fairly liberal receipts of grass-fat stuff this week, and a reasonable discrimination resulting in a widening of the range of values is what can always be expected at this time of year. Receipts of butcher stuff continue very moderate, and on Monday the trade, in view of the light supply and sharp advance in steers, showed a further upturn of 10c. per cwt. This applies to the bull trade as well. On Tuesday the market was slow and draggy, with a lower tendency on cows and heifers, this being followed by a further easing off in values on account of Wednesday's fairly liberal supply.

Wednesday with a run of 28,000 hogs the market opened very weak, but ruled about steady with Tuesday's weak close, bulk selling at \$8.50@8.60, with sows going in small bunches around \$8.25@8.35. Supplies continue quite heavy at the Eastern points, and the demand from that source has been very limited indeed. Think that we will see some recovery in the market during the next few days.

There is a wide difference in the sheep and lamb situation as compared with one week ago. The liberal sorts now demanded taken into consideration, lamb prices are more than \$1 per cwt. lower than last Thursday's average sales, while extremely heavy ewes have suffered even a greater decline. Choice light to medium-weight ewes, which are still coming in light supply, are off not more than 50c. per cwt. since last week's close. Present spring lamb arrivals are, as a rule, of excellent quality and finish, but there are still many thin and medium-fleshed lambs coming that should be held back until they are ready for market. The first range stock of the season came yesterday, consisting of eight cars of Idaho yearlings, the top half going to killers at 6c., averaging 85 lbs., with the balance to feeders at \$5.40. We quote: Good to choice spring lambs, \$7.50@7.75; poor to medium, \$6.50@7.25; culs, \$5@6; fat light ewes, 5c.; fat medium-weight ewes, \$4.65@4.85; fat heavy ewes, \$4.25@4.50; good to choice clipped native lambs, \$6.50@7; culs, \$5@5.50; fat clipped Western lambs, \$7.25@7.50; good to choice fed wethers, \$5.65@5.90; breeding ewes, \$4@4.50; cul ewes, \$3@3.50; bucks, \$3.50@3.75.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 18.

The cattle receipts for the week ending today amounted to approximately 28,600 head.

Values on beef steers are still on the advance and are quoted at 25c. higher than the close of last week. The top price for the week on cattle by carload was \$8.85, this price was paid on strictly choice offerings. Values on the bulk of the good offerings ranged from \$7.90 to \$8.50, while those of medium weight and quality brought from \$7 to \$7.85. The trading on cows during the week has shown an advance of about 25c. over that of last week. The bulk of the offerings ranged from \$6.25 to \$7. As compared with yesterday's value of heifers show about a 25c. decline, \$8.75 was registered as the top price for the week, while the bulk sold from \$7.25 to \$8.35. Good veal calves can be bought from \$9.25 to \$9.50, which is a good \$1.50 lower than this time last week.

Quarantine receipts for the week were extremely liberal, about 10,300 head arriving. The bulk of this supply came from Texas, and consisted of both fed steers and grassers. The bulk of the best offerings during the week sold from \$7 to the top, while the medium weight and quality kind brought from \$6 to \$6.90.

Hog receipts amounted to approximately 59,000 head for the week ending today. From last Thursday until Monday the market was on an advance; \$9 was the top paid for choice packers. Monday, however, the market has shown a rather sharp decline, the top today being \$8.60, or about 40c. lower than Monday. The average for the week is about 20c. lower than that of last week, while the bulk has ranged from \$8.50 to \$9. The supply was quite liberal and clearances were good. Eastern order buyers continue to ship in fair quantities.

An extremely generous run of sheep and lambs arrived on the market this week. The receipts amounted to approximately 46,200 head. Lambs of all kinds have shown a decrease in value of about 75c. to \$1 hundred, while mutton sheep have ruled about steady. The top price on Tennessee lambs for the week was \$8.75, while the bulk of the offerings sold from \$5.75 to \$8.50. The top on mutton sheep for the week was \$5.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 17.

The healthy condition of the cattle market here has again manifested itself today; in fact, values have shown some advance every day last week and again both yesterday and today. Supply today, 10,000 head. Prime native fed steers are strong to 10c. higher today, a load of 1,500-pound Nebraska steers bringing \$9.00, a new high level for the year. Light weight steers are still in active demand and are selling up to \$8.70. The trade in butcher grades of cows of the better classes ruled active at steady to strong prices, sales ranging from \$5.50 to \$7.35. A load of Kansas-fed heifers, weighing around 600 pounds sold yesterday at \$8.75, and a string of mixed yearlings brought \$8.90 today, the highest prices paid since April and also the top of the year. The supply of calves was moderate and they were cleaned up readily at steady prices, sales mostly ranging from \$9 to \$10. The usual heavy summer run in the quarantine division has now started, over 3,300 cattle and calves having been received both yesterday and today. Sales today are quoted strong to 10c. higher prices, a load of 1,300-pound Texas-fed steers selling today at \$8.20. Bulk of steers sold today at \$7 to \$9.

On account of excessive hog supplies at all points the market took a tumble today and prices are quoted 10 to 15c. lower than yesterday's close, 19,000 arriving here. At the outset speculators and shippers bought some hogs at 10c. lower prices and later packers bought at a decline of 10 to 15c. The top price was \$8.65, bulk of sales \$8.50 to \$8.60.

Sheep also slipped a couple of notches today and values were quoted 15 to 30c. lower. About 12,000 arrived here today. Top spring lambs today \$7.75, clipped lambs \$6.75 to \$7.25, yearlings \$5.70 to \$6, ewes \$4.50 to \$5.35 and wethers \$5.25 to \$5.55. Quality of the local offerings today was good.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., June 17, 1913.

Although cattle receipts were tolerably liberal last week, there was a healthy demand for beef and the last vestige of the recent bearish feeling disappeared. Dressed beef men went after the cattle as if they really wanted them and prices scored at 25@35c. advance for the week, the light and handy weight grades as usual showing the greatest improvement. Choice yearlings sold at \$8.80, the highest of the season, but choice 1,350-pound beesves sold up to \$8.75, and the bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,350-pound beesves are selling at \$8@8.40. Cows and heifers have shown about as much improvement as beef steers and there has been a broad outlet for practically all grades of she stock of late. The range of prices is rather wide, from \$4.75 to \$8.25, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at \$6.25@7.40. Veal calves are scarce and higher, best veals selling up to \$10.75 and there has been a broader outlet and a stronger market for bulls, stags, etc., best grades reaching \$8.

Under the influence of very moderate supplies of hogs the market strengthened up considerably last week, although most of the advance has been lost in the past two or three days. Demand is confined almost entirely to local packers, but it is very evident that they want the hogs at these figures for the appearance of outside orders is at once the signal for higher prices. Buyers continue to favor the light and butcher weights and pay a premium for them, but the range of prices is narrow. Today, with 14,500 hogs on sale, the market was 5@10c. lower, tops reaching \$8.55, and the bulk of the trading being at \$8.35@8.45, or just about the same as on last Tuesday.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have been very moderate lately and there has been a very keen demand for them so that prices have scored a sharp advance. Values went up 25@50c. on an average last week, and, although part of this advance has been lost, the undertone to the market is still strong and the demand broad. Spring lambs are quoted at \$8@8.40; shorn lambs, \$7.35@8.25; yearlings, \$6.25@6.75; wethers, \$5.75@6.25, and ewes, \$5.50@6.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 14, 1913:

CATTLE.

Chicago	25,698
Kansas City	19,927
Omaha	9,624
St. Joseph	6,016
Cudahy	468
Sioux City	4,165
New York and Jersey City	10,076
Philadelphia	2,875
Pittsburgh	2,525
Denver	983

HOGS.

Chicago	135,263
Kansas City	54,709
Omaha	37,032
St. Joseph	40,193
Cudahy	12,309
Sioux City	30,547
Ottumwa	13,000
Cedar Rapids	10,690
New York and Jersey City	26,755
Philadelphia	4,352
Pittsburgh	9,098
Denver	4,830

SHEEP.

Chicago	87,273
Kansas City	32,586
Omaha	15,386
St. Joseph	9,418
Cudahy	889
Sioux City	418
New York and Jersey City	45,290
Philadelphia	11,471
Pittsburgh	5,243
Denver	551

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 20.—Market steady; Western steam \$11.30; Middle West, \$11.10@11.20; city steam, 10%@11c.; refined, Continent, \$11.70; South American, \$12.35; Brazil, kegs, \$13.35; compound, 8%@9c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 20.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 78 fr.; edible, 90 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 106 fr.; edible 122 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 77½ fr.; edible, 93 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 20.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 127s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 57s.; New York, 56s. 6d.; picnic, 53s.; hams, long, 83s.; American cut, 78s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 67s.; long clear, 73s.; short backs, 67s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 67s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 56s. 6d.; American refined in pairs, 56s. 6d.; 28-lb. blocks, 55s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), 55% marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 34s. 9d. Turpentine, 28s. 9d. Rosin, common, 11s. 1½d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 58s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 33s. 9d. @37s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market opened firm on a higher hog market, but later reacted.

Stearine.

The market was again dull, with prices quoted at 8¾c. for oleo stearine.

Tallow.

The market was again dull, with the last market quoted at 6c. for city and 6½c. for specials.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was excited and strong, making further high records on continued good demand from commission houses and reports of maintained demand for spot oil.

Market closed at 1 decline to 6 advance. Sales, 10,600 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.80@8. Crude, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: June, \$7.80@7.90; July, \$7.80@7.82; August, \$7.73@7.74; September, \$7.74@7.75; October, \$7.37@7.38; November, \$6.57@6.58; December, \$6.40@6.43; January, \$6.41@6.43; good off oil, \$7.65@7.98; off oil, \$7.60@7.98; red off oil, \$7.25@7.95; winter oil, @\$7.70 bid; summer white @\$7.90 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 20.—Hog market 10c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$8.65@8.75; light, \$8.50@8.85; mixed, \$8.45@8.85; heavy, \$8.25@8.75; rough heavy, \$8.25@8.45; Yorkers, \$8.75@8.80; pigs, \$6.75@8.50. Cattle, slow and weak: Beeves, \$7.20@9.05; cows and heifers, \$3.80@8.40; Texas steers, \$6.90@8.00; stockers and feeders, \$5.90@8.05; Western, \$7.00@8.10. Sheep market steady; natives, \$4.60@5.50; Westerns, \$4.75@5.50; yearlings, \$5.40@6.40; lambs, \$5.10@6.75; Westerns, \$5.25@6.75.

Sioux City, June 20.—Hogs higher, at \$8.35@8.50.

St. Louis, June 20.—Hogs higher, at \$8.60@8.90.

Cleveland, June 20.—Hogs higher, at \$8.75@8.95.

Buffalo, June 20.—Hogs strong, with 5,800 on sale; prices, \$9@9.15.

Kansas City, June 20.—Hogs higher, at \$7.90@8.70.

South Omaha, June 20.—Hogs higher, at \$8.35@8.55.

St. Joseph, June 20.—Hogs strong, at \$8.20@8.70.

Louisville, June 20.—Hogs higher, at \$8.75.

Indianapolis, June 20.—Hogs higher, at \$8.75@8.85.

Cudahy, June 20.—Hogs higher at \$8.15@8.85.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 14, 1913, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.*	Hogs.	Sheep.*	
S. & S. Co.	4,807	13,500	5,056	
Armour & Co.	5,320	33,500	12,352	
Swift & Co.	5,371	22,700	13,874	
Morris & Co.	4,037	12,700	5,756	
G. H. Hammond & Co.	1,786	...	6,303	
Libby, McNeill & Libby	383	...	...
Anglo-American Provision Co.	7,800	hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,500 hogs; Western Packing Co., 10,000 hogs; Roberts & Oak, 3,800 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,000 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,900 hogs; others, 9,200 hogs.		

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,611	14,203	5,675
Fowler Packing Co.	978	...	1,944
S. & S.	3,464	10,606	5,692
Swift & Co.	4,235	11,307	8,644
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,821	8,185	6,516
Morris & Co.	8,625	10,194	4,076
Butchers	193	214	39

Campbell Bros. Co., 35 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 855 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 90 cattle; Myers, 103 cattle; M. Rice, 98 cattle and 157 hogs; E. Storm, 21 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 18 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 115 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,620	6,520	2,648
Swift & Co.	2,397	9,838	4,986
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,654	10,711	3,240
Armour & Co.	1,785	8,623	2,618
Swartz & Co.	...	2,109	...
J. W. Murphy	...	3,036	...
South Omaha Packing Co.	20 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 131 cattle; Lincoln Packing Co., 68 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 46 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 173 hogs.		

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,062	10,535	9,431
Swift & Co.	3,069	12,687	11,711
Armour & Co.	2,927	11,516	10,134
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,150	...	1,407
Independent Packing Co.	1,175	...	256
East Side Packing Co.	257	2,547	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	1,271	...
Heil Packing Co.	4	163	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	2	310	49
Krey Packing Co.	14	255	...
Dold Packing Co.	222	780	...
S. & S. Co.	116 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 18 cattle; West End Packing Co., 47 cattle; Kingan & Co., 25 cattle.		

St. Joseph.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,000	15,015	3,266
G. H. Hammond & Co.	700	7,614	1,153
Morris & Co.	700	6,941	848
United Dressed Beef Co.	102 cattle; Sturtevant & Haley, 15 cattle.		

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,421	15,757	...
Armour & Co.	1,390	15,014	...
Swift & Co.	...	4,664	...
Omaha Packing Co.	3,869 hogs; Oaken Packing Co., 568 hogs; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 231 hogs; The Layton Co., 212 hogs; R. Hurnl, 128 cattle; Statter & Co., 112 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 64 cattle; Sacks Dress Beef Co., 50 cattle; J. L. Brennan & Co., 33 cattle; Blasius & Co., 32 cattle; regular buyers, 978 cattle; country buyers, 1,498 cattle.		

*Incomplete.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	12,541	10,000
Kansas City	200	2,210	200
Omaha	100	8,377	100
St. Louis	450	8,408	2,500
St. Joseph			5,000
St. Paul	300	2,500	200
Oklahoma City		500	
Fort Worth	500	400	
Milwaukee		1,117	
Louisville		2,064	7,165
Detroit		100	
Cudahy		350	
Indianapolis	450	5,000	
Pittsburgh		2,500	1,500
Cincinnati	350	2,004	2,806
Buffalo	125	4,000	1,400
Cleveland	40	3,000	400
New York	286	1,073	4,296

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	47,906	24,000
Kansas City	10,000	10,175	9,000
Omaha	2,900	6,424	4,100
St. Louis	6,500	10,768	11,000
St. Joseph		6,500	
Sioux City	3,300	5,000	
St. Paul	1,000	6,100	400
Oklahoma City	600	500	
Fort Worth	5,000	1,500	1,500
Milwaukee		551	
Denver	500	700	300
Louisville		4,000	15,175
Detroit		100	
Cudahy		175	
Wichita		541	
Indianapolis	750	1,500	
Pittsburgh	2,100	9,500	14,000
Cincinnati	2,240	4,652	3,052
Buffalo	4,000	16,000	6,000
Cleveland	600	4,000	600
New York	3,017	8,704	18,958

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	16,950	22,000
Kansas City	10,000	18,723	12,000
Omaha	4,300	11,899	2,800
St. Louis	9,500	16,912	12,000
St. Joseph	1,600	9,500	5,000
Sioux City	1,300	8,000	200
St. Paul	1,400	6,000	700
Oklahoma City	1,400	1,600	
Fort Worth	4,500	1,100	1,800
Milwaukee	300	4,157	300
Denver	300	13,300	800
Louisville		1,730	4,965
Detroit		200	
Cudahy		2,500	
Indianapolis	2,250	10,000	2,000
Pittsburgh		3,000	1,500
Cincinnati	881	2,553	1,349
Buffalo	100	2,500	800
Cleveland	20	2,000	800
New York	817	2,349	4,173

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	19,500	26,473	25,000
Kansas City	8,000	14,340	8,500
Omaha	3,000	11,270	1,600
St. Louis	6,500	12,441	55,000
St. Joseph	1,500	7,500	2,500
Sioux City	1,600	12,000	500
St. Paul	1,500	4,600	800
Oklahoma City	800	600	
Fort Worth	4,000	3,000	1,200
Milwaukee	1,000	4,653	100
Denver	200	300	
Louisville		1,175	12,673
Detroit		600	
Cudahy		2,750	11,000
Indianapolis		3,000	1,400
Pittsburgh		3,000	1,500
Cincinnati	800	3,925	8,153
Buffalo	50	2,100	1,200
Cleveland		2,000	800
New York	1,900	5,944	10,866

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,500	17,000	15,000
Kansas City	9,000	4,900	1,500
Omaha		8,000	
St. Louis	5,000	10,000	2,500
St. Joseph		8,500	
Sioux City		6,000	
St. Paul		2,400	
Milwaukee		4,074	
Detroit		4,000	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		7,000	
Indianapolis		650	1,321
Pittsburgh		100	3,957
Cincinnati		3,000	1,600
Buffalo		3,000	
Cleveland		1,420	7,620
New York		1,744	

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 16, 1913.

	Beefs.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,125	6,948	27	4,051
Jersey City	3,229	3,425	34,372	18,019
Central Union	2,289	562	6,432	—
Lehigh Valley	2,413	375	2,398	—
Scattering	—	122	64	4,085
Totals				

Retail Section

CHEAPEST REFRIGERATION FOR BUTCHER SHOP Problem That Confronts the Shop Butcher This Summer

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fourth of a series of timely articles for the retail butcher who is faced with the problem of higher ice prices for the coming summer. It is intended here to describe the latest improvements in small ice machines for the butcher shop, and to compare the cost of their operation with the cost of natural ice. The National Provisioner intends to let the makers of these small ice machines tell their own story to the butchers.]

A few years ago Louis J. Kramer, of Elkader, Iowa, installed a refrigerating machine in his meat market. The machine was driven by a gasoline engine. Mr. Kramer had previously cut and stored his own supply of natural ice, and had for years kept careful account of the expense in connection therewith.

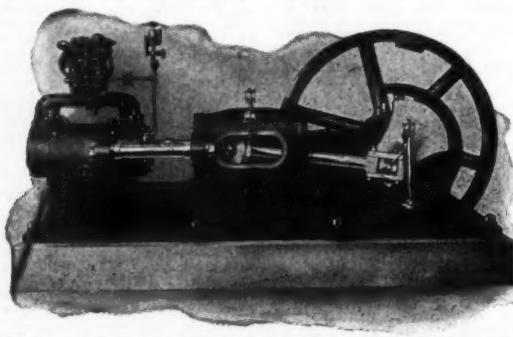
He found that ice could be put up under the conditions prevailing in his case at 35 cents per ton, certainly a very low cost. He ascertained further that each ton of ice put into his refrigerator or used otherwise

The refrigerating machine herein described was one of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company's make. This company makes such machines in all sizes, from the Wizard self-contained machine, in 1½, 2½ and 4-ton sizes, up to any size desired. In describing its machines it says:

Some Information About Refrigerating Machines.

"We manufacture a complete line of ice-making and refrigerating machinery, in all capacities and for all purposes. Good, reliable refrigeration, and plenty of it, is essential. In no industry is temperature control more important than in the meat trade.

"The use of natural ice does not meet all the requirements; neither is it the most economical. Generally speaking, a plant large enough to use our smallest refrigerating machine will find it in the long run more economical than to use ice even though the



CREAMERY PACKAGE COMPANY'S 5 TO 30 TON COMPRESSOR FOR BELT DRIVE.

in the shop cost him almost exactly \$1 per ton, the increase being due to meltage in storage, labor of handling, etc.

'But even at that figure he had remarkably cheap ice, or at least it must seem so to those butchers who pay from 30 to 50 cents per hundredweight for their supply.

Nevertheless, Mr. Kramer saw the advantages in having an ice machine, and after some figuring he installed one. He kept as close tab on the cost of operating the machine as he had previously done with ice, and this is what he gave as the results of the first year of the ice machine:

2,000 gallons gasoline @ 12c.....	\$240
400 gallons water @ 12c.....	48
Oil, ammonia, etc.....	25

Total operating expense \$313

The machine was run 813 hours, and produced refrigeration equal to melting 375 tons of ice, which makes his operating cost 83 cents per ton. He also had more uniform temperature, a drier cooling room, and his meat cut up with less waste.

The increased cost of gasoline now prevailing would raise his cost per ton, but under present conditions he would still show a substantial saving as compared to ice. His experience shows that the average butcher cannot afford to buy ice at present high prices when he has such an efficient, practical, sanitary and money-saving substitute as a small refrigerating machine like the one described.

latter can be had for the bare cost of harvesting and storing.

Mechanical refrigeration is both clean and convenient. Natural ice brings more or less litter and muss. The melting ice, except in the very best types of refrigerators, produces dampness and furnishes ideal conditions for mold. With a machine the refrigeration is produced as wanted and conveyed through pipes wherever wanted about the plant. It can be used to do all the cooling work in a shop or plant.

"Our machinery is of the ammonia compression type. The most prominent feature of this system is the ammonia compressor, but the other equipment is equally important and the success of the plant as a whole depends upon the proper arrangement with sufficient piping at the several points where cooling is to be done. A complete ammonia compression system consists of the compressor, with oil trap, the condenser with liquid receiver and the expansion coils. The following description of the operations will explain the uses of the different parts of the system:

"Anhydrous ammonia, the refrigerant used, is a gas at atmospheric pressure and normal temperature, but when under high pressure or at extremely low temperature it is a liquid. The liquid is first admitted to the expansion coils in a small stream. It evaporates, or changes, from a liquid to a gas, and in so doing extracts heat from the atmosphere, brine or whatever substance surrounds the pipes. The gas is then drawn from the coils by the compressor which discharges it under pressure to the condenser, where by means of water flowing over the pipe the gas is cooled and again becomes a liquid, passing to the liquid receiver, from which the expansion coils are supplied.

"A refrigerating system naturally divides

itself into two parts, viz., the compression and expansion sides. The compression side consists of the compressor, oil-trap, condenser and liquid receiver and is also called the high pressure side. The expansion side is where the actual work of cooling is done, while the purpose of the compression side is to put the ammonia into condition for use in the expansion coils.

"In our Wizard refrigerating machine the entire compression side is assembled on one base and combined into a single machine, so that erection is much simplified. This type we build in 1½, 2½ and 4-ton sizes. On all larger sizes the several parts are separate and must be connected when the plant is erected."

(The next article in this series, describing another practical small refrigerating machine for retail butchers, will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner on this page.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

John Gelger has moved his meat market to 315 No. Shamokin street, Shamokin, Pa. Battenberg & Magley have opened their new meat market at Decatur, Ind.

J. E. Nelson has opened a new meat market at Riverdale, Neb.

F. M. Avey has reopened his meat market at Sugar Grove, O.

A meat market has been opened by Cordes Brothers at Piedmont, Mich.

The meat market of F. Taylor at Buffalo, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

J. W. Osborn has closed his meat market at Burns, Kan.

L. Sawyer has been succeeded in the meat business at Wayne, Neb., by A. A. Failing.

E. Cordes has purchased the St. Libori Meat Market at St. Libori, Neb.

H. B. Smith has sold out his meat business at Gibbon, Neb.

Charles L. Berry is engaging in the meat and grocery business in Cedar Falls, Ia.

Henry Murray, of Washtucna, has engaged in the meat business at Dixie, Wash.

F. W. Skinner has disposed of his meat business at Ainsworth, Neb., to John Springer.

F. A. Fletcher has engaged in the meat business at 502 North Blackstone street, Jackson, Mich.

Frank Noa has succeeded to the entire meat business of Noa & Swantek, at Gaylord, Mich.

W. W. Mathis has disposed of his meat business at Coulee City, Wash., to S. P. Jacobsen.

The Star Market at Sandpoint, Ida., has completed a refrigerator room that will hold several cars of meat.

J. E. Nelson has purchased the meat and grocery business of Frank Bean at Bellflower, Cal.

Anderson & Thomas have engaged in the meat and grocery business at 4337 Park boulevard, San Diego, Cal.

A. J. Pegge and L. J. Drophman have purchased the meat business of J. C. Messler at Deshler, Neb.

Mr. Hammarlin is opening a meat market at Norfolk, Neb., in connection with the grocery store recently purchased of S. K. Brown.

M. R. Cohen, a butcher at 353 Columbus avenue, New York City, N. Y., has been declared a bankrupt.

N. A. Barrell has purchased the interest of his partner in their meat business at Butte, Neb.

The Tilley-Brown Company, wholesale provision dealers at Boston, Mass., have been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy. The liabilities are \$3,869.

The meat market and grocery belonging to F. D. Faley, 329 Poyntz avenue, Manhattan, Kan., has been sold to J. G. Towner, 512 Leavenworth street, formerly of Marion, Kan.

WHAT A RETAIL BUTCHER MAKES.

Just as the public has been taught to believe every meat packer a robber, just so consumers have been educated to look upon the retail butcher as a cut-throat. Whenever anybody takes the trouble to make an honest investigation, then the facts and figures prove how unjust is the public idea of the meat trade.

For example, the women of Topeka, Kan., who belong to the Topeka Good Government Club, recently started out to "reduce the cost of living," and decided to get up a public meat-cutting exhibit, just to show how big a robber the meat man was. They carried out their idea, and the result was as much a surprise to the butcher who did the work for them as it was to them. It showed that this butcher was actually selling his beef at a loss!

The exhibit was partly for the purpose of showing women how the different cuts of meat are taken from the beef carcass, and partly to find out the exact size of the "big profits" the retail meat dealers are making.

It was ascertained that there was only 86 cents profit for the butcher in one side of beef, and this did not make any allowance whatever for the butcher's shop rent, wages, delivery, telephone, advertising, light, heat, ice, taxes, insurance, and other items entering into the cost of doing business.

An accurate statement of the financial situation would probably show a loss of about \$4 for the retailer in selling off half a carcass of beef at the prices quoted by Gibbons & Mitchell, the firm which furnished the beef and the butcher to do the cutting.

The women who have been blaming the high cost of meat on the retail butcher were astonished. And it is only fair to state that the butcher was astonished, too, for he did not know he was selling his meat at a loss, says the Merchants' Journal of Topeka.

The meat was procured at the Wolff packinghouse, and the butchers had their bills there to show that they paid \$28.34 for the 218 pound side. The meat was sliced and weighed under supervision of the women, with the following result:

Cheap cut, neck	\$0.10
Choice cut .....	.12½
Knuckle, shoulder .....	.15
Chuck .....	.18
Shoulder roast .....	.15
Rib roast .....	.18
Brisket .....	.06
Hamburg .....	.15
Fore shanks .....	.06
Flank steak .....	.20
Rump roast .....	.15
Rump knuckle .....	.15
Flank boil .....	.12½
Flank steak .....	.20
Short cut .....	.20
Porterhouse .....	.22
Round .....	.20
Flank suet .....	.02
Total retail value	\$29.20
Gross profit .....	.86

Commenting on this result The Merchants' Journal says:

"Of course the public learned something of importance the other day when a side of beef was cut up in public in the Topeka Auditorium, the cuts weighed out, and computed at their retail value. It was found that if he sold all his side of meat, the butcher would make 86 cents profit."

"That did not allow him anything for operating expenses. Of course the popular idea is that it costs nothing to operate a shop or store; the public figures that after the retailer pays for the goods on his shelves, all he takes in is "velvet."

"And there are some retailers who figure on almost the same basis. Hounded by those who keep proclaiming that the retailer is a robber, they reduce their selling prices without knowing where the limit must be, until the sheriff enforces realization that they have been selling goods too cheap.

"Very likely the butcher who cut the meat for the women at the Auditorium had been deluding himself with the idea that he was selling meat at a profit. He proved very clearly that he was losing about \$4 on every side of beef he sold at his shop.

"The newspaper reports of the meat demonstration were not entirely just to the butchers in one respect; namely they left the impression that the 86 cents which the butchers in one respect; namely, they left the over the price paid was actually a profit. As a matter of fact every item in the butcher's store cost of doing business must be added to the cost of the meat in order to get the correct amount of profit."

ONE SHOP FOR THE WHOLE TOWN.

At Clifton, Colo., the high cost of meat caused the three merchants who conducted meat departments to close them up, and combine to conduct a single city market under municipal auspices. Thus they save two-thirds of the expense of shop expense, help, ice bills, etc., and were enabled to bridge over the dull period. Neither had much of a meat business, anyway. One genuine butcher shop in the town, run by a butcher who knew his business, might not have been in such difficulties.

KISSELKAR TRUCKS

are built for your business

Saying that KisselKar Trucks are "built for your business" does not merely mean that there is a size to suit your requirements. There is that and more. There is back of KisselKar engineering an understanding of the special necessities in your line and no truck will go to you that is not scientifically designed to meet them.

Each and every truck order is considered separately—especially studied from the standpoint of burden to be carried, nature of loads, character of roads to be traveled. You get a superior vehicle—as good as we can build—which means as good as anybody can build.

1500 lb., 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4 and 5-ton capacity.

KisselKar Service Buildings, maintained at principal points throughout the United States, are supplied with facilities and trained men to give an unusual service to the owners of KisselKar Trucks.

Send for further information.

KISSEL MOTOR CAR COMPANY
550 Kissel Avenue, Hartford, Wis.

New York, Chicago, Boston, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Paul, Los Angeles, Dallas, and 200 other leading centers.

Below is one of three small KisselKar Trucks owned and operated with satisfaction by the Booth Fisheries Company. KisselKar Trucks are used by some of the leading packers of the country.



WHEN YOU BUY A TRUCK ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS:

Are the makers of the truck responsible?
Do they maintain service stations?
Will they make repairs without delay?
Have they on hand a complete stock of parts to insure quick replacements?

Is service to owners with them a specialty rather than an incident?

If it's a KisselKar, an emphatic YES is the answer.

June 21, 1913.

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending June 14, 1913, averaged 12.55 cents per pound.

Michael J. Walsh, formerly a butcher in Washington Market, died last week in Newark, N. J., where he was the owner of the Brokaw Fish Company.

A. F. Reis, formerly superintendent of the S. & S. plant here, and latterly in charge of the company's by-products sales department at Chicago, is in Europe for a vacation trip.

Henry Brussell, a retired wholesale butcher, died on Monday at his home, 515 East Twenty-sixth street, Brooklyn, aged sixty years. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, had lived in Brooklyn for forty years, and is survived by a widow and six children.

The annual outing of the employees of Swift & Company takes place today at College Point. It promises to be the biggest thing of the kind in the history of the local trade. Two steamers have been chartered to carry the crowd and an elaborate programme has been provided.

Charles Paul, a retired butcher, for many years in business in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, died Monday at his home, 318 Central avenue. He was born in Philadelphia fifty-three years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years. He is survived by a widow, six sons and two daughters.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending June 14, 1913, by the New York City Department of Health:

Meat.	Manhattan,	5,845 lbs.		
Brooklyn,	14,571 lbs.; total,	20,416 lbs.		
Fish.	Manhattan,	15,112 lbs.; Brooklyn,	500 lbs.; total,	15,612 lbs.
Poultry and game.	Manhattan,	1,067 lbs.; Brooklyn,	13 lbs.; total,	1,080 lbs.

Dr. U. G. Houck, chief inspector at New York City for the federal Bureau of Animal Industry, has been assigned to pursue important investigations for the government in the matter of hog cholera ravages, which have so cut down the hog supply and still threaten it. Dr. Houck is a veterinary expert of wide reputation and his selection for this work is indicative of the intention of the government to do all in its power to check the ravages of the disease. He is succeeded in charge of the New York district by Dr. Phister, of Washington, who has been a supervising inspector for some years and is well known here as an official of high ability.

Statistics on food stuffs in cold storage filed with the New York State health department in accordance with the provisions of the Brennan cold storage law, indicate that on May 1 there were 278,824 cases of eggs, 219,987 pounds of butter, 7,204,118 pounds of poultry and 6,823,056 pounds of fresh and salted meats stored away in the cold storage plants of this State. Under the Brennan law it is a misdemeanor to sell any of this food without some mark to indicate that it is cold storage goods, or to keep it in storage more than 10 months. The totals for New York City were: Eggs, 72,691 cases; butter, 110,375 pounds; poultry, 4,873,157 pounds; fresh meats, 2,348,368 pounds; salt meats, 3,204,661 pounds.

Herman Brand, the dealer in fat, skins and bones, of No. 404 East 48th street, an-

nounces that after twenty-four years of success as a collector of fat, bones and calf skins, he has arranged with the American Agricultural Chemical Company to render his entire product. This company has just completed the largest and most modern rendering establishment in the country at Newtown Creek, L. I. The plant is 400 feet long by 60 feet wide. After June 16, 1913, all the fat and bones he buys will be rendered at the above-named plant. Mr. Brand's office will continue to be at 404-406 East 48th street. "As the result of this arrangement," says he, "we are placed in the same position as melters, and will therefore be able to satisfy our customers. It will be our aim to pay the highest prices the market can afford."

NEW YORK NET WEIGHT DECISION.

Reference was made editorially in the last issue of The National Provisioner to the decision of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court in an action brought by the City of New York against the Sulzberger & Sons Company, for alleged short-weight sale of pork loins. The court sustained the appeal and ordered judgment in favor of the defendant, on the ground that the sale was not a violation of the city ordinance requiring sale at true weight. The gist of the ruling was that wrapped meats bearing the marked gross weight at time of wrapping are not sold fraudulently if sold at wholesale at such marked weight, even if shrinkage has occurred. The retailer understands the nature of the goods and wrapping, and there is no fraud.

This net weight question is an important one just now, and for that reason the opinion of Supreme Court Justice Kelly, of Brooklyn, in this case is given, as follows:

The City of New York sued for and has recovered a penalty of one hundred dollars for violation of one of its ordinances which reads as follows: "Sec. 388. No person shall sell or offer for sale any commodity or article of merchandise in any market or in the public streets or in any other place in the City of New York, at or for a greater weight or measure than the true measure or weight thereof; and all ice, coal, coke, meats, poultry, butter and butter in prints, provisions, and all other commodities and articles of merchandise (except vegetables sold by the head or bunch) sold in the streets or elsewhere in the City of New York, shall be weighed or measured by scales, measures or balances, or in measure duly tested, sealed and marked by the Commissioner of Weights and Measures or an Inspector of Weights and Measures of the said City: provided, that poultry may be offered for sale and sold in other manner by weight, but in all cases where the person intending to purchase shall so desire and request poultry shall be weighed as hereinbefore provided. No person shall violate any provisions of this section under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense." (Amend. App. July 11, 1910.)

The facts in the case appear by stipulation in the record as follows: On the 27th day of February, 1912, the defendant, Sulzberger & Sons Company, was engaged in the business of selling meats, wholesale, at No. 623 Pacific Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn. On the 27th day of February, the defendant sold one box of pork loins, containing four pork loins, each separately wrapped, for which the buyer was charged 62 pounds, whereas the actual and true weight of the meat was 61 pounds. There was a pound of paper and sixty-one pounds of meat, enclosed in a box weighing seven pounds. The gross weight and so marked on the box was 69 pounds, and the net weight at which these goods were

charged and billed to the complainant was 62 pounds.

That the goods were pork loins, which were prepared at the packing houses of the defendant corporation at Kansas City, Missouri, that they were packed at such place under the supervision and inspection of the federal authorities, as provided by the Act of Congress, June 30, 1906, entitled: "An Act to make appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907," which is the so-called meat inspection statute, and that under the provisions or regulations adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture, under the statute to which attention has just been referred and more particularly under the requirements of Section 1 of Article 18 of the regulations governing the meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture, as amended and in effect at the time in question, these goods, when packed at Kansas City, were inspected by the United States Food Inspector, and that the labels as required by the regulations were attached to the cover thereof, showing that they were passed and inspected and that being so examined and passed and inspected and complying with the requirement of the United States Meat Inspection Law, and being in the original package, is an article of interstate commerce.

That they were received at the place in question, this Borough of Brooklyn, in that condition, and as such original package was sold, without being opened, to the complainant in that original package and bearing the United States meat inspection legend. The defendants are a wholesale concern, and deal in meats exclusively at wholesale. The complaining purchaser is a retailer, but he does not buy meat for his own consumption. This was a wholesale transaction, the same as previously had between the purchaser and the seller in the ordinary course of their business.

At the time of the purchase, a bill and invoice was delivered to and received by the purchaser before he paid for the goods, as a part of the transaction constituting the purchase of such goods. The said bill of lading, after the figures describing the gross and net weights and tare, has at the bottom a printed legend which, among other things, states: "If goods are not satisfactory report at once: otherwise no reclamation will be allowed. Package goods charged for at weight when packed. No allowance made for natural shrinkage. *Wrapped meats sold gross weight.*"

In the transportation of the goods in question from Kansas City to the Borough of Brooklyn, there is and necessarily would be a certain amount of shrinkage and evaporation in the loins, the meat in question; and the paper wrappers on these pork loins, between the time of packing and the time of sale, absorb and take to themselves part of the grease, fat and moisture of the pork loins.

Upon the conceded facts above recited, the Court below found there was a violation of the said ordinance.

The same ordinance was construed in the case of City of New York vs. Fredericks, 206 N. Y. 618. It was there stated that the first part of the section was simply a prohibition against defrauding purchasers of commodities when sold by weight or measure. And that the second clause was to be regarded "merely as a requirement that when commodities . . . are sold by weight or measure, the balance or measures used shall be such as have been stamped by the municipal authorities as correct and true."

This is a highly penal ordinance and must be construed strictly and not extended by implication.

The transactions involved in this case are not by express terms within the ordinance, nor are they reasonably within the ordinance by implication. Here we have a large wholesale business selling to a retailer goods packed in Kansas City. The goods are first inspected by the United States Government Inspector, wrapped and tagged and when shipped cannot be withdrawn from the box and again shipped in part. A bill of lading which is a part of the transaction of purchase distinctly states that "*wrapped meats are sold gross weight.*"

Thus both parties have, without fraud or deception on the part of either, made a contract of sale of a box of pork tenderloins by gross weight. That they have a right to do so cannot be questioned. Concededly, between the time of packing and time of sale, there is a certain amount of shrinkage and evaporation of the meats in question, with resultant small loss of weight. This was not the kind of a transaction which the ordinance was designed to prevent. Here the parties are daily dealing with the same commodities and presumably familiar with their business. The ordinance by its very terms has a much more restricted meaning. Sales are forbidden in any market, or in the public streets or in any other place in the City of New York, at or for a greater weight or measure than the true weight or measure. Then follows regulation as to sale of such commodities when sold by weight or measure as are daily bought by the people of the city for household use, such as ice, coal, coke, meats, poultry and butter, the clear purpose being to compel the use of honest weights and measures approved by the city authorities, when making such sales.

If the ordinance has the meaning contended for by counsel for the city, the defendant could not with safety sell any goods in boxes. If the packer weighed the goods at Kansas City, put the true net weight and true gross weight on the box then shipped to New York, he could not with safety undertake to sell the goods so shipped without first unpacking the box, removing the wrapper and reweighing. This involves considerable re-handling and frustrates the sanitary purpose of one original handling and wrapping.

If the city intended to accomplish such results by the passage of the ordinance, it should be clearly and unequivocally stated in the ordinance itself.

There is ample remedy in the State law for punishment of any person knowingly delivering less than the quantity he represents he is delivering and the remedy is readily enforced. (See Penal Law, Sec. 2411, People v. Shafeld Farms, 206, N. Y. 79.)

The acts complained of not being within the purview of ordinances, the judgment should be reversed and judgment ordered in favor of the defendant on the merits with costs in this Court and the Court below.

COST OF FOOD ON OCEAN LINERS.

In these days when the high cost of living is so much in the public mind, when the bills of the butcher, the grocer and the coal man threaten to disrupt the family happiness and bring the sheriff knocking at the door, it is interesting to know what it costs a steamship company to provide the necessities of life to the hordes of passengers who cross and recross the Atlantic. The annual statement of the North German Lloyd for 1912, just issued, throws some interesting light on the subject and may possibly make one's own monthly statement seem small in comparison.

Last year the company's bill for provisions alone was \$4,920,000, while during the same period the coal man was paid \$7,376,735 for 1,758,740 tons of coal which were shoveled into the maws of the ships' furnaces during the twelve-month. For these two items alone—provisions and coal—the company paid the enormous sum of \$12,296,735 and the greater part of this fortune dropped into the coffers of Uncle Sam.

That sea-sickness does not always interfere with the appetite of ocean travelers is evidenced by this expenditure of almost five million dollars for provisions. The butcher, as usual, reaped the greatest harvest in the matter of provisions, his bill to the North German Lloyd for the year having been \$1,685,000. This does not include fish and game; for the former the company paid an additional \$239,600, while the bill for game

We Guarantee Maximum Insulation With J-M PURE CORK SHEETS



J-M Pure Cork Sheet

This guarantee is based on recent tests made by eminent engineers, which showed the heat transmission through J-M Pure Cork Sheets in B. T. U., per degree difference in temperature per square foot per 24 hours, as follows:

1 inch thickness, 6.40 B. T. U.	2 inch thickness, 3.20 B. T. U.
1½ " " 4.25 "	3 " " 2.15 "

For 4-inch thickness laid in two sheets, each 2 inches thick, the heat transmission is 1.60 B. T. U. for the cork alone. If the cork is properly installed with our patent cements, the above transmission will be materially reduced.

The high insulating efficiency of J-M Pure Cork Sheets is entirely due to our method of manufacture, which insures the largest number of "dead air" cells—the greatest known method of practical insulation.

J-M Pure Cork Sheets are uniform, non-absorbent, impervious to heat and moisture, never disintegrate, and last as long as the building. They are approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Other J-M Insulating Materials

J-M Granulated Cork

J-M Mineral Wool

J-M Impregnated Cork Boards

J-M Weathertite Paper

J-M Hair Felt

We maintain a large corps of engineers and cold storage experts who have had long experience in cold storage installations. The experience of these men is at your service absolutely free of charge.

Write our nearest branch for full particulars

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

Albany	Chicago	Detroit	Louisville	New York	San Francisco
Baltimore	Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Omaha	Seattle
Boston	Cleveland	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Philadelphia	St. Louis
Buffalo	Dallas	Los Angeles	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	Syracuse

1867

amounted to \$412,360, a total of \$652,020. These two items, added to the bill for meat proper, brought the amount up to \$2,337,020.

In our household expenditures we are not likely to pay much attention to the cost of preserves, and yet the North German Lloyd spent \$255,760—over a quarter of a million dollars—for these sweets during the year. The bill for fresh vegetables amounted to \$128,110, while for "sundries" including bread, flour, spices, fruits, and the thousand-and-one articles that are used in the kitchen the company paid \$1,688,890.

More potatoes were consumed during the year than any other single article, the total amount having been 17,875,873 pounds. Flour ranked next with 6,313,152 pounds, fresh beef third with 5,769,134 pounds, while the bread was fourth with 2,353,083 pounds. The passengers consumed 7,098,560 eggs, 4,271,059 oranges and lemons, 707,625 pounds of onions

and 983,802 pounds of salt. They used 465,340 pounds of coffee and 41,729 pounds of tea, and 529,619 cans of sterilized milk, to say nothing of 14,918 bottles of fresh cream. It was necessary to provide 19,119,242 pounds of ice to keep things cool and 12,097 boxes of matches for fires and "lights." In the bake-shops 83,651 pounds of yeast were used, while the quantity of butter necessary during the year was 1,056,057 pounds.

Of wines, Rhein and Mosel were most popular, heading the list with 112,211 bottles as against 35,987 bottles of champagne. Beer, of course, was the favorite beverage, 302,521 bottles having been consumed in addition to 1,720,634, liters of beer in barrels, a liter equal to about one quart.

From these figures some idea may be obtained of what it really costs to provision a great steamship line and of the vast quantity of food consumed.

June 21, 1913.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$8.00@9.00
Poor to fair native steers	6.75@7.90
Oxen and stags	4.75@8.35
Bulls and dry cows	3.75@7.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago	9.10@9.40

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to choice, per 100 lbs.	10.25@11.50
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.	@ 7.00
Live calves, mixed	7.00@ 7.50
Live veal calves, coarse Westerns, per 100 lbs.	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime	7.50@ 8.40
Live sheep, mixed and wethers	4.75@ 5.25
Live sheep, ewes	4.00@ 4.75
Live sheep, yearlings	@ 5.00
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.	2.50@ 3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 9.10
Hogs, medium	@ 9.20
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 9.20
Pigs	9.20@9.40
Rough	8.10@8.20

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	13 1/2@14
Choice, native light	13 @13 1/2
Native, common to fair	12 1/2@13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	13 @13 1/2
Choice native light	13 @13 1/2
Native, common to fair	12 1/2@13
Choice Western, heavy	12 1/2@13
Choice Western, light	@12 1/2
Common to fair Texas	11 1/2@12
Good to choice heifers	@12 1/2
Common to fair heifers	@12
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	@11 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	@11 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls	11 1/2@12

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@ 15
No. 2 ribs	13 1/2@14
No. 3 ribs	12 @13
No. 1 loins	@ 15
No. 2 loins	13 1/2@14
No. 3 loins	12 @13
No. 1 hinds and ribs	14 1/2@15
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@ 14
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@ 13
No. 1 rounds	13 1/2@14
No. 2 rounds	12 @13
No. 3 rounds	11 @12
No. 1 chuck	12 @12 1/2
No. 2 chuck	11 1/2@12
No. 3 chuck	10 @11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@ 17
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@ 16
Western calves, choice	@ 16
Western calves, fair to good	13 @14
Western calves, common	12 @13
Grassers and buttermilks	11 @12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11%
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@11%
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@12%
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@12%
Pigs	@13

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@ 17
Lambs, good	@ 16
Lambs, medium to good	14 @15
Sheep, choice	@11 1/2
Sheep, medium to good	@10 1/2
Sheep, culs	7 1/2@ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@18%
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@17%
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@17%
Smoked picnics, light	@13%
Smoked picnics, heavy	@13
Smoked shoulders	@12 1/2

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	• .26
No. 2 skins	• .22
No. 3 skins	• .18
Branded skins	• .17
Ticky skins	• .17
No. 1 B. M. skins	• .28
No. 2 B. M. skins	• .21
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	• .25
No. 2, 12 1/2-14	• .20
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14	• .24
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14	• .20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	• .15
No. 2 kips, 14-18	• .20
No. 1 B. M. kips	• .05
No. 2 B. M. kips	• .40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	• .00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	• .75
Branded kips	• .20
Heavy branded kips	• .25
Ticky kips	• .45
Heavy ticky kips	• .50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy	@19 1/2
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	18 @18 1/2
Fowl—Iced, bbls.—	
No. Ind. and Ill. dry-picked, 4 lbs. avg., choice	@18 1/2
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked, 3 1/2 lbs.	17 1/2@18
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@4.00

TURKEYS—Frozen—

Young toms, No. 1	• .26
Young toms, medium	• .24
Young hens, No. 1	• .25
Old hens and toms	• .22 1/2@23

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers, fancy, nearby, per lb.	• .28
Chickens, broilers, Leghorns, cockerels	• .26
Chickens, broilers, Western, Southern, per lb.	• .26
Fowls, via freight	• .19 1/2
Fowls, via express	• .19 1/2
Old roosters, per lb.	• .12 1/2
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed	• .13
Ducks, Long Island, per lb.	• .18
Ducks, West and So., per lb.	• .14
Geese, per lb., Western	• .09
Guineas, per pair	• .65
Pigeons, per pair	• .85

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras	• .28 @28 1/2
Creamery, Firsts	• .27 @27 1/2
Process, Extras	• .25 1/2
Process, Firsts	• .24 1/2@25

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	• 22 1/2@24
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	• 20 1/2@21
Fresh gathered, firsts	• 19 @20
Fresh gathered, seconds	• 17 1/2@18 1/2
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	• 17 @17 1/2
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	• 18 @16 1/2
Fresh gathered, checks, good to choice dry	15 1/2@16 1/2

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	27.50
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	• .20
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	• 2.67
Nitrate of soda—spot	• 2.50
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	24.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent, ammonia, f. o. b. New York	2.70
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	2.40
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	2.85
Foreign fish guano, testing 12@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, e. i. f. Charleston and Newport News	3.10
Wet acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phosph. acid)	2.15 • 2.38
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%	3.00 • 3.06
Sulphite ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar. 25%	3.10 • 3.22
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 • 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	8.50 • 8.75
The same, dried	3.75 • 4.00

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